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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving for their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of SYDNEY TOWN, the CAPITAL of the ENGLISH COLONIES, in NEW SOUTH WALES; translated from the new work of M. PERON, the NATURALIST, who accompanied the VOYAGE of DISCOVERY made by order of BUONAPARTE, in the SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, between 1800, and 1804.*

IT was on the 27th of June, in the evening, says M. Peron, that our vessel arrived in sight of Port Jackson, and a few days afterwards, the other two ships got safe into the harbour, after having, through the obstinacy of Captain Hamelin, the commander of the expedition, been for a considerable time in the greatest danger.

Our arrival at Port Jackson, did not excite so much surprise amongst the colonists, as might have been expected; but for ourselves, we were completely astonished at the flourishing state in which we found this singular, and distant, establishment: the beauty of the Port, at first attracted our whole attention. From an entrance, says Commodore Philip, (whose description is not in the least exaggerated,) of not more than two miles across, Port Jackson gradually opens, till it forms a spacious harbour, with sufficient depth of water for the largest ships, and room enough to contain, in perfect safety, all that could on any occasion be collected. Even a thousand ships of the line might manœuvre here with ease. The bay takes

* Our readers may recollect, that this expedition was sent out by Buonaparte, soon after his assumption of the dignity of First Consul. It consisted of the ships named, *Le Geographe*, *le Naturaliste*, and *le Casuarina*. They touched first at the Isle of France, and afterwards visited several other islands in the Indian ocean; but the grand object of the men of science, who accompanied it, seems to have been, to ascertain the present state, and natural advantages of our colony of Botany Bay; of which they have given an ample, and interesting report.

a western direction, extends to the distance of thirteen miles inland, and has at least a hundred little creeks, formed by very narrow tongues of land, which afford excellent shelter against winds, from any point of the compass.

Towards the middle of this magnificent port, and on its southern bank, in one of the principal creeks, rises Sydney Town, the capital of the county of Cumberland, and of all the English colonies in this part of the world: seated at the base of two hills, that are contiguous to each other, and having the advantage of a rivulet, which runs completely through it, this infant town affords a view, at once agreeable and picturesque. To the right, and at the north point of Sydney Cove, you perceive the signal battery, which is built upon a rock, difficult of access: six pieces of cannon, protected by a turf entrenchment, cross their fire with that of another battery, which I shall presently mention; and thus defend, in the most effectual manner, the approach to the harbour and the town. Farther on, appear the large buildings that form the hospital, and which are capable of containing two or three hundred sick. Amongst these buildings, there is one particularly worthy of notice, as all the parts of it were prepared in Europe, and brought out in Commodore Philip's squadron; so that in a few days after its arrival, there was an hospital ready to receive such of the crews as were sick. On the same side of the town, at the sea shore, you observe a very fine magazine, to which the largest ships can come up, and discharge their cargoes. In the same direction are several private docks, in which are built brigs and cutters, of different sizes, for the purpose of trading either inland, or beyond the colony. These vessels, which are from fifty, to three hundred tons burthen, are built entirely with the native wood; even their masts are obtained from the forests of the colony.

The discovery of the Strait, which separates New Holland from Van

Diemen's land, was made in a simple whale-sloop, commanded by Mr. Bass, the surgeon, of the *Reliance*. This vessel may be said to have been consecrated to that great discovery, and hazardous navigation; for it is preserved in the harbour, with a sort of religious veneration: some snuff-boxes have been made out of its keel, of which the possessors are both proud and jealous; and the governor himself thought he could not make a more acceptable present to our chief, than a piece of the wood of this sloop, encased in a large silver tooth-pick box; round which were engraved the principal particulars of the discovery of Bass's Straits.

It is at the spot called, Hospital Creek, that the ships of individuals unload their cargoes. Beyond the hospital, in the same line, is the prison, which has several dungeons, capable of holding from an hundred and fifty, to two hundred prisoners; it is surrounded by a high and strong wall, and has a numerous guard on duty, both by day and night. A short distance from the prison is the store-house, for the reception of wines, spirituous liquors, salt provisions, &c. In the front of it is the armoury, where the garrison is drawn up every morning; accompanied by a numerous and well-composed band, belonging to the New South Wales regiment. The whole western part of this spot, is occupied by the house of the lieutenant-governor-general; behind which is a vast garden, which is worth the attention both of the philosopher and the naturalist, on account of the great number of useful vegetables which are cultivated in it; and which have been procured from every part of the world, by its present respectable possessor, Mr. Paterson, a distinguished traveller, and member of the Royal Society of London. Between the house and the magazine, just mentioned, is the public school: here are educated in the principles of religion, morality, and virtue, those young females, who are the hope of the rising colony; but whose parents are either too degenerate, or too poor, to give them proper instruction. In the public school, however, under respectable matrons, they are taught, from their earliest years, all the duties of a good mother of a family. Such is one great advantage of the excellent colonial system, established in these distant regions.

Behind the house of the lieutenant-governor-general, in a large magazine,

are deposited all the dried pulse and corn, belonging to the state. It is a sort of public granary, intended for the support of the troops, and the people, who receive their subsistence from the government. The barracks occupy a considerable square, and have in front several field-pieces; the edifices, for the accommodation of the officers, form the lateral parts, or ends of the building; and the powder magazine is in the middle. Near this, in a small private house, the principal civil and military officers assemble. It is a sort of coffee-house, maintained by subscription, in which there are several amusements, but particularly billiards; at which any person may play, free of expence. Behind the armoury, is a large square tower, which serves for an observatory to those English officers, who study astronomy: at the base of this tower, the foundation of a church has been laid, of which the building, just mentioned, is intended to form the steeple; but a structure of this kind, requiring considerable time, labour, and expence, the governors have hitherto neglected to carry it into execution; preferring the formation of such establishments, as are more immediately necessary for the preservation of the colony. While waiting, however, for the erection of a church, divine service is performed in one of the apartments of the great corn magazine. Two fine wind-mills terminate on this side the series of the principal public edifices. Over the rivulet that intersects the town, there was a wooden bridge, which, together with a strong causeway, may be said to occupy all the bottom of the valley. We passed over this bridge, in order to take a rapid view of the eastern part of Sydney Town. Before our departure, the wooden bridge was destroyed, to make way for one which they were about to build of stone; at the same time, a water-mill was built here by the government, and strong locks had been formed, either to keep in the water of the rivulet, or to stop that of the marshes, which runs to a considerable distance into the valley, and might be advantageously employed in turning the mill.

At the east point of the creek is a second battery, the fire of which crosses that of the signal station. The one of which I am now speaking, was dismantled at the time of our arrival at Port Jackson; but it has been put in order since our departure. On the shore, as you approach the town, is a small salt-pit, where

where the Americans, who were allowed to settle for the purpose at Port Jackson, in 1795, prepared most of the salt used in the colony. Farther on, and towards the bottom of the harbour, is the part called Government Creek, because it is reserved for the agents and vessels of the state. Between this creek and the salt-pit, is the place for docking and careening the ships. The natural quays are so perpendicular, and well formed, that without any kind of labour or expense, on the part of the English, the largest ships might be laid along them in perfect security. Near the Government Creek, are three public magazines, one of them contains all the articles necessary for the various purposes of domestic life, such as earthenware, household furniture, culinary utensils, instruments of agriculture, &c. The number of these articles that is here amassed, is truly astonishing, and the mode in which they are delivered out, is wise and salutary. In this distant country, the merchandizes of Europe bear so high a price, that it would have been next to impossible for the population to procure such as are indispensable to the common wants of life: the English government has therefore anticipated these wants, by filling large store-houses with every article that can be required, all of which are delivered to the colonists, at fixed prices, that are extremely moderate; sometimes even below what they cost in Europe. But in order to prevent avaricious speculations, or waste, no one is admitted into these depots without a written order from the governor; in which are specified the articles that the bearer is in need of. In another house are preserved the different uniforms and cloathing for the troops and convicts, as well as vast quantities of sail-cloth and cordage, for the government ships. The last of the three buildings just mentioned, is a kind of public manufactory; in which are employed female convicts. Behind these magazines is the governor's house, which is built in the Italian style, surrounded by a colonnade, as simple as it is elegant, and in front of which is a fine garden, that descends to the sea-shore: already in this garden may be seen, the Norfolk Island pine, the superb Columbia, growing by the side of the bambou of Asia: farther on is the Portugal orange, and Canary fig, ripening beneath the shade of the French apple-tree: the cherry, peach, pear, and apricot, are interspersed

amongst the Banksia, Metrosideros, Correa, Melaleuca, Casuarina, Eucalyptus, and a great number of other indigenous trees: beyond the government garden, on the other side of a neighbouring hill, is the windmill, the bakehouse, and the state ovens, that are used for making ship biscuit: these are capable of furnishing from fifteen, to eighteen hundred pounds per day. Not far from a contiguous creek, at a spot which the natives call, Wallamoula, is the charming habitation of Mr. Palmer, the commissary general; a rivulet of fresh water runs before it, and empties itself into the creek, which here forms a safe and convenient basin. Here Mr. Palmer has built several small vessels, which he employs in whale fishing, and catching Phocæ, or sea Elephants, either at New Zealand, or in Bass's Straits. The neighbouring brick-fields, furnish a considerable quantity of bricks and tiles, for the public and private buildings of the colony.

A short distance to the southward of Sydney Town, to the left of the great road that leads to Parramatta, you observe the remains of the first gibbet that was erected on the Continent of New Holland. The increase of habitations having caused it to be, as it were, surrounded, it has been succeeded by another, that has been erected farther off, in the same direction, and near the village of Brick-field. This village, which consists of about two score of houses, contains several manufactories of tiles, earthen-ware, crockery, &c. its scite is agreeable, and the soil, less sterile than that of Sydney, is better adapted to the different kinds of cultivation that have been introduced into these distant regions.

The great road just mentioned, passes through the middle of Brick-field; while a small rivulet intersects it, in an opposite direction; between this village and Sydney Town, is the public burying-ground, which is already rendered an object of interest and curiosity, by several striking monuments that have been erected in it; and the execution of which is much better, than could reasonably have been expected from the state of the arts, in so young a colony.

A croud of objects, equally interesting, demanded our notice in every direction. In the port we saw, drawn up together, a number of vessels that had arrived from different parts of the world, and most

most of which were destined to perform new and difficult voyages. Some of them had come from the banks of the Thames, or the Shannon, to pursue whale-fishing, on the frigid shores of New Zealand: others, bound to China, after depositing the freight which they had received from the English government, for this colony, were preparing to sail for the mouth of the Yellow-river; while some, laden with pit-coal, were about to convey that precious combustible to India, and the Cape of Good Hope. Several smaller vessels were on their way to Bass's Straits, to receive skins, collected by a few individuals, who had established themselves on the isles of those Straits, to catch the marine animals that resort to them. Other ships, stronger built than those just alluded to, and manned by more numerous and daring crews, who were provided with all kinds of arms, were on the point of sailing for the western coast of America. Laden with various sorts of merchandize, these vessels were intended to carry on, by force of arms, a contraband trade on the Peruvian shores, which could not fail to prove extremely advantageous to the adventurers. Here they were preparing an expedition, to carry on a skin trade, with the people of the north-west shores of America; there all hands were engaged in sending off a fleet of provision-ships to the Navigators', the Friendly, and the Society, islands, to procure for the colony a stock of salt provisions. At the same time, the intrepid Captain Flinders, after effecting a junction with his companion-ship, the *Lady Nelson*, was getting ready to continue his grand voyage round New Holland; a voyage which was soon afterwards terminated by the greatest misfortunes. In short, at this period, the harbour of Port Jackson had become familiar to the American navigators, and their flag was continually flying in it, during our residence.

All these great maritime operations gave to the place a character of importance and activity, far beyond what we expected to meet with on shores, scarcely known to Europeans, even by name, and the interest we took in the scene, was only equalled by our admiration.

The population of the colony, was to us a new subject of astonishment and contemplation. Perhaps there never was a more worthy object of study, presented to the philosopher;—never was

the influence of social institutions proved in a manner more striking and honourable to the distant country in question. Here we found united, like one family, those banditti, who had so long been the terror of their mother country: repelled from European society, and sent off to the extremity of the globe; placed from the very hour of their exile, in a state between the certainty of chastisement, and the hope of a better fate; incessantly subjected to an inspection, as inflexible as it is active, they have been compelled to abandon their anti-social manners; and the majority of them, having expiated their crimes, by a hard period of slavery, have been restored to the rank which they held amongst their fellow-men. Obligated to interest themselves in the maintenance of order and justice, for the purpose of preserving the property which they have acquired; while they behold themselves in the situation of husbands and fathers, they have the most interesting and powerful motives for becoming good members of the community in which they exist.

The same revolution, effected by the same means, has taken place amongst the women: and those who were wretched prostitutes, have imperceptibly been brought to a regular mode of life; and now form intelligent and laborious mothers of families. But it is not merely in the moral character of the women, that these important alterations are discoverable, but also in their physical condition, the results of which are worthy the consideration, both of the legislator and the philosopher. For example, every body knows that the common women of great capitals, are in general unfruitful; at Petersburg, and Madrid, at Paris, and London, pregnancy is a sort of phenomenon amongst persons of that description; though we are unable to assign any other cause, than a sort of insusceptibility of conception: the difficulty of researches, as to this subject, has prevented philosophers from determining how far this sterility ought to be attributed to the mode of life of such women; and to what degree it may be modified or altered, by a change of condition and manners. But both these problems are resolved, by what takes place in the singular establishment that we are describing. After residing a year or two at Port Jackson, most of the English prostitutes become remarkably fruitful; and what, in my opinion, clearly proves that the effect

fect arises much less from the climate, than from the change of manners amongst the women, is, that those prostitutes in the colony, who are permitted by the police to continue in their immoral way of life, remain barren the same as in Europe. Hence we may be permitted to deduce the important physiological result, that an excess of sexual intercourse destroys the sensibility of the female organs, to such a degree, as to render them incapable of conception; while, to restore the frame to its pristine activity, nothing is necessary but to renounce those fatal excesses.

While we were reflecting on these numerous and interesting subjects, all the officers and principal citizens of the colony were unremitting in their assiduities towards us. Our numerous sick were received into the government hospital, where the English surgeons paid them all possible attention. Doctor THOMSON, the chief physician of the colony, directed the mode of treatment with the greatest tenderness: and whatever we were in need of, that the place could furnish, was put at our disposal. The governor-general gave us an unlimited credit on the public treasury, and our Commodore was furnished with royal printed checks, to fill up, with any sum that he might wish for; and these checks, without any other security than the signature of the French commandant, were accepted by the inhabitants, with a confidence highly honourable to the government of our country. Our salt provisions, spirits, and biscuits, were exhausted; but by means of these checks we obtained fresh supplies; and several times the magazines of the colony were opened to supply us with articles, which our agents could not procure. Thus, by this generous-relief, we were enabled to re-clothe our crews, who were in want of every thing; repair our ships, purchase one, instead of that we had lost; and be completely prepared for continuing our voyage.

At the same time, our scientific researches met with every encouragement; a guard of English soldiers was appointed expressly to protect our observatory, which we placed on the north point of the eastern bank of Sydney Cove. The whole of the country was open to the excursions of our naturalists, and we were even permitted to wear our arms, as were the persons of our suite: while guides and interpreters were furnished us, for our longest journies. In short,

the English government behaved to us, with such generosity, that they acquired our warmest gratitude.

The principal object of our stay at Port Jackson, was, that we might devote proper attention to every part of the surrounding country. While our crews were repairing the damages the ships had sustained, and getting in fresh supplies of provisions, the naturalists extended their researches to every branch of the physical history of this interesting country. The scurvy, which had affected all my joints with swellings and stiffness, had already begun to yield to the influence of diet and the climate; and as soon as I was able, I went down to the coast of Botany Bay, the harbour of which is situated some leagues to the south of Port Jackson. A large and commodious road leads from Sydney Town, to this great bay: all the intermediate country is sandy and barren, and appears unfit for any kind of cultivation; consequently one does not meet with any European habitations. After passing the high hill, at the foot of which is the establishment of Mr. Palmer, the country opens upon a sandy plain, which extends as far as the swampy banks of Cook's river. Various species of *Hakea*, *Styphelia*, *Eucalyptus*, *Banksia*, *Embothryum*, and *Casuarina*, grow amidst these sands, and large spaces are occupied entirely with the *Xanthorea*, the gigantic stalks of which grow to the height of from eighteen to twenty feet. In the distance may be perceived the smoke of a few huts, belonging to those unfortunate hordes of natives, who exist on these desolate shores.

As you approach towards Botany Bay, the land gradually sinks, till you reach the dangerous swamps formed by the brackish waters of Cook's river, towards the north, and of George river, to the south. These marshes are so extensive, and often so deep, that it is impossible in many parts to pass them, if you want to reach the sea. On their banks, and all along the two rivers just mentioned, vegetation is very active: a thousand species of trees and shrubs, which cover the surface of the soil, afforded to that part of the country which we occupied, a delightful appearance; it was this circumstance which deceived Captain Cook, and his brave companions; for they supposed the land to be unparalleled in point of fertility. It would have been well, however, if this bay, so celebrated by those navigators, had justified the great ideas which they formed

formed of it. Obstructed by large banks of mud, and open at the south to the easterly winds, it does not afford to vessels that security, which they are often in need of; while the marshy nature of the soil in its environs, renders it at once unhealthy, and scarcely fit for ordinary cultivation. Hence; commodore Philip, after reconnoitring Port Jackson, was induced to abandon Botany Bay; and since that period, there has been no other establishment at it, except a kiln for the preparation of lime, which is made from the shells that abound on this part of the coasts. Botany Bay, and its environs, are called by the natives, Gwea, and to this country belong the tribe of savages, called Gwea Gal, who acknowledge Benmil-long, for their chief.

Twenty five miles, or thereabouts, to the west of Sydney Town, is the town of Rose Hill, or Parramatta; which I took the earliest opportunity of visiting. The principal physician of le Naturaliste, M. Bellefin, accompanied me; a serjeant of the New South Wales regiment, acted as our guide, and was ordered by Colonel Paterson, to obtain for us such facilities as we might require, to pursue our researches. A large road leads from Sydney-Town, to Parramatta; it is not paved, but is well made, and kept in good condition. It is almost every where wide enough for three carriages to pass abreast, and bridges have been thrown over such parts of it, as are interrupted by the waters; so that the traveller meets with no obstacle on his journey. Having been opened through vast forests, that were never before assailed by the axe, this grand road appears at a distance, like an immense avenue of foliage and verdure. A charming freshness, and an agreeable shade always prevail in this continuous bower, the silence of which is interrupted only, by the singing and chirping of the richly-plumed parroquets, and other birds which inhabit it.

The whole ground, over which you proceed to Rose Hill, is flat, with the exception of a few insignificant hillocks. In proportion, as you recede from the seashore, the soil becomes less barren, and affords great varieties of vegetation. In some parts there are large spaces between the trees, which is covered by a very fine and sweet-scented grass, that forms a beautiful verdant carpet, and affords pasturage to numerous flocks of excellent sheep. The mild temperature of the climate, the absence of all kinds of feroci-

ous beasts, together with the particular species, and agreeable odour of most of the vegetables, have been so favourable to these useful animals, that the finest kinds of Spain and England, thrive as well here as on their native soil. Already the wool of these antarctic animals, is found to be superior to the rich fleeces of Asturias; and the English manufacturers pay dearer for it; because they are convinced of its superiority. This discovery will probably soon open to Great Britain, a branch of commerce as easy, as it is lucrative.

Woods here and there open to the view, and the traveller perceives amidst them, spots which have been cleared by the settlers; and some of which are extensive: he discovers on them, many pretty habitations, shaded by beautiful trees; and contemplates with pleasing emotion, these new fields, where the feeble grass of the north rises from the decay of the powerful Eucalyptus: he discovers with delight on these distant grounds, the most useful animals of his own country; the bulls frisk about with a vigour equal, or even superior, to that of the cold meadows of Ireland; while the cow, more fecund, gives a greater quantity of milk in these mild climates, than in our's. The English horse also, appears with the same strength and spirit, that he exhibits on the banks of the Thames; while the European hog is improved, by numerous crosses, with those of the South-sea-islands; which are superior in size, as well as quality of fat and lean. All kinds of poultry have succeeded as well as the larger animals, and the farmyards are stocked with different varieties of geese, ducks, turkies, pheasants, &c. several of which are preferable to the finest of the European species.

The traveller receives additional pleasure on visiting the interior of the habitations. Beneath their agreeable roofs, in the midst of vast forests, live in perfect tranquility, those banditti, who but a short time before were the terror of Europe, and who, familiarized with guilt, were in constant expectation of the punishment of death: here now live those numerous robbers, rogues, and pick-pockets, those criminals of every kind, who in the mother-country appeared to increase in proportion to the progress of civilization. All these unfortunate wretches, who were the disgrace and odium of their country, have become, by the most inconceivable metamorphosis, laborious

borious cultivators, and happy and peaceable members of their community. Indeed, murders, or robberies, are scarcely ever heard of amongst them; so that in this respect the most perfect security prevails throughout the colony; a happy consequence of laws as severe as they are beneficent.

In order to enjoy at our ease these striking scenes, M. Bellefin and I often entered the rural habitations. We were every where received in the most obliging manner; and when we observed the tender cares of the mothers towards their children, and reflected that only a few years before these very women, destitute of every tender affection and delicate sentiment, were disgusting prostitutes, the sudden revolution in their moral conduct, gave rise to reflections of the most gentle and philanthropic nature.

At length we arrived in sight of Parramatta: it is seated in the middle of a fine plain, on the banks of a river of the same name, which can be ascended by small vessels, as high as the town itself. It is not so large as Sydney Town; but contains about a hundred and eighty houses, which form a grand street, parallel with the river, and intersected at right angles by another smaller street, which, at one end, terminates with a stone bridge, and has at the other the church; the latter edifice, which is built in a rude and heavy style, was not quite finished at the time of our visit; indeed, the building is conducted with less rapidity than it might be, because the governors of the colony attach, with reason, more importance to the other branches of their administration; such as the hospitals, prisons, public manufactories, the clearing of land, the fisheries, navigation, &c. for which they reserve proper funds and disposable hands.

At one of the extremities of the great street of Parramatta, are barracks, capable of accommodating from two hundred and fifty, to three hundred infantry. They are built of brick, in the form of a horse-shoe, and have in front, a well-gravelled parade, where the troops of the garrison go through their ordinary exercises: these troops consisted, at the time of our visit, of a company of an hundred and twenty men, belonging to the New South Wales regiment, under the command of Capt. Piper.

The whole population of Parramatta, including the garrison, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring farms, is estimated at, from fourteen to fifteen hun-

dred souls; nearly all of whom are employed in the cultivation of land, the rearing of cattle, and the exercise of a few of the mechanical arts. The town contains an hospital, which is well regulated and of which the principal physician is Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth; a strong prison, a house of industry for female convicts, a public school for the young girls of the colony, &c. This town is also the chief residence of the justice of the peace for the county of Cumberland, and will become in time the seat of the whole civil administration of the colony; those branches which relate to navigation, commerce, and war, being already established at Sydney.

Towards the western extremity of the grand street of Parramatta, you discover the elevation called Rose Hill, from which the town first received its name; but it was afterwards called, Parramatta; that being the appellation which the natives give to this part of the country, and which has generally prevailed amongst the English themselves. The whole eastern front of Rose Hill, which is towards the town, is a very gentle declivity, on which appears the fine garden belonging to the government, in which many interesting experiments are made, with a view to naturalize foreign vegetables: here also are collected, the most remarkable of the indigenous plants, intended to enrich the famous royal gardens of Kew. It is from this spot that England has, at various times, acquired most of her treasures in the vegetable kingdom; and which have enabled the English botanists to publish many important volumes. An enlightened botanical professor, who combines modesty with indefatigable exertion, had just arrived from Europe at the time of our visit, to superintend the garden of Parramatta; and the learned Colonel Paterson, to whom New South Wales is indebted for this establishment, has never ceased to take a lively interest in its success.

The part of Rose Hill, that is opposite to Parramatta, presents an abrupt section, and forms a grand crescent, which one might, at first view, suppose to be the work of man. At the base of this singular hill, runs a rivulet, which, in common weather, is not remarkable; but when the inundations occur, which are so frequent and terrible in these regions, it becomes a source of disasters to the neighbouring plantations.

At the summit of Rose Hill, is the government-

government-house of Parramatta, which is called the Crescent; it is simple, elegant, and well laid out, though it derives its principal importance from its situation, which overlooks the town, as well as from its meadows, its forest, and river. This mansion is generally uninhabited; through its capacity and internal regulations are such, that whenever the governor-general and lieutenant-governor come to it for a few days, they can have every accommodation for themselves and their whole suite.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On MANGANESE in PLANTS, being the source of RUST in WHEAT.

IN a pamphlet just published, containing an analysis of a carbonated chalybeate, lately discovered near Stow, in Gloucestershire, said to be the most powerful chalybeate yet analyzed, the author observes, page 24, that manganese, which is found in the ashes of all vegetables, is, as often as iron, the colouring matter of their leaves, blossoms, &c. that manganese has the power of absorbing oxygen at a low temperature, and giving it out at a higher; which is analogous to the power that plants have, of absorbing oxygen, during the absence of the sun, and giving it out when the sun shines; that the bleached appearance of plants, not exposed to the light, bears an analogy to the effects produced by oxymuriatic acid, in bleaching linens, &c. and that to this process in vegetation, he should attribute the rust in wheat, which generally happens when the straw is being changed from a green, to a straw colour, and the process is interrupted by the peculiarity of the weather, or the situation of the trees, &c.

This is a thought that deserves some attention, and if some of your chemical readers were to pay a little attention to the subject, during the present season, they might, perhaps, be able to ascertain whether this hypothesis is true or false.

August 12, 1809.

Your's, &c.
F. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO those who object to the principle of educating the poor, permit me to address the following queries?

First, whether, as all men are equal by

nature, (whatever their situations in life may be,) it is consistent with reason that the same knowledge, which is thought essential to one class in society, should be withheld from the other; especially when that knowledge can be obtained without much expence, or inconvenience?

Secondly, whether it is not an aspersion of knowledge to suppose that, if communicated to the poor, it would make them worse members of society?

Thirdly, if any inconvenience should ultimately arise from such a communication, whether the fault will not be found in the order of civilization, rather than in the knowledge so imparted; since every well regulated state ought to be so founded in wisdom, as to be strengthened, rather than weakened, by the inhabitants of every description becoming more enlightened?

Fourthly, because the bodies of the poor are ill fed, and ill clothed, does it follow of course that their minds must also be left destitute? Or is it absolutely necessary that their minds should be kept in a state of bondage, in order that their bodies may still continue so?

Fifthly, whether, if the last queries are answered in the affirmative, the principles on which education is denied to the poor, are not similar to those which are urged in defence of the slave-trade?

Sixthly, and lastly, as it appears from the information of Sir Richard Phillips, that the lower classes are sufficiently depraved without learning, whether the experiment ought not to be tried, how they may be with it?

Woburn,

Your's, &c.
W. PILGRIM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK some further account should be given of Gaudenzio di Lucca, and its real author. It has been long ascribed to Bishop Berkeley. And a friend of mine, who visited Cairo, many years ago, remembered to have heard some merchants, who accompanied a caravan to that city, from a very remote part of the desert, describe a city, which in the form of its government, manners of the people, &c. bore a strong resemblance to that which we find described in the romances in question. The story, therefore, it may be presumed, is not totally without foundation.

Your's, &c.

E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOU will excuse me, if I take the liberty to express my disapprobation of one part of the "Report of Diseases," for April. I remember being impressed with the same feelings on a former occasion, for a similar reason; but I cannot readily advert to the passage at this moment. Your able and ingenious reporter, whose feelings I should be sorry to hurt by the most distant appearance of illiberality, has admitted into his Report an insulated passage from the writings of Dr. Beddoes, which, I must say, seems too general to prove any thing; and which, like other enumerations of prognostics, may have a pernicious tendency in minds, totally unacquainted with the uncertainty of this branch of Nosology. Persons of strong imaginations, and weak constitutions, are daily injured on this account, by consulting books of domestic medicine; and it is very often no easy task to convince them, that they are not under the influence of one or more disorders, there enumerated. Such impressions, from the intimate connexion of mind and body, produce frequently the most dangerous effects, and induce many to try the whole round of newspaper specifics.

In the present instance, every medical man knows, that the remark of Dr. Beddoes, as applied to particular constitutions, is perfectly just and useful. But at the same time, a fondness for general positions may, and often does, injure the cause of truth: and I am persuaded, that half of your readers (if that remark were to be received without any qualification or restriction) must instantly imagine themselves to be incipient paralytics. Let any man of sedentary habits deny, if he can, that he is in the same predicament, if the observation of Dr. Beddoes be established in this general way; "strictly speaking, whoever has less feeling, or voluntary motion, than he would have had at any given period, if no noxious power had operated upon his nervous system, may be considered as an incipient paralytic."

I think your Reporter very benevolent and judicious, in cautioning all against the neglect of early symptoms: and I would add to his admonitions, by recommending, in every such case, an application to men of great practice, and established reputation. I do sincerely wish, for the cause of suffering humanity,
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that the proposal of Dr. Harrison, of Horncastle, for securing to persons at a distance from the metropolis, the medical attendance of men of regular education, had met with the attention it deserved. This country, in the lower classes of society, is the victim of parish-doctors, and uneducated apothecaries. Thousands die by the ignorance, and still more by the neglect, of these village practitioners: and the greatest blessing which could be conferred upon society, would be the interference of the legislature, and our college of physicians, with regard to the character and abilities of every man, who presumes to take charge of the health, even of the most contemptible hamlet.

Your's, &c.

A. B. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I BEG to correct an error in a letter signed A. B. in your Magazine for January last, where *Agricola* should be read for *Ostorius*. I fear the letter you printed from, was not so legibly written as it ought to have been.

I now wish, through your publication, to present the public with translations of some old names of stations, and divisions of the kingdom, not as yet rationally explained: should you approve of my design, Mr. Editor, I may extend my plan to all the places in Antoninus's Itinerary, which have hitherto been mistaken, and refer your readers to such as have already been rightly explained.

As our old settlements were uniformly named from their features of nature, and as we are liable from measurement only, erroneously to fix stations where they have no claims from their situations, I mean to prove some of the following from their denominations.

But first, I beg to premise, that in naming lands, streams, &c. it appears that our first inhabitants had a variety of particulars to consider. They could not denote water by a word for fire, nor a valley by a name for hill; they consequently called every part of nature by an appropriate name. But our hills were without number; and to have given them all proper and distinguishing names as heights, seems, at first sight, to have been impossible. It was necessary therefore, that a sufficient number of short syllables, or roots, beginning with a vowel, should be adopted. To form a variety of names from these, which should become proper ones, as in the
§ Oriental

Oriental languages, letters were prefixed; and augments, and diminutives were postfixed, as in the same languages; and as at present in the Spanish and Italian languages. With these prefixes, and postfixes, the original roots, or words, became proper names, were varied wherever necessary, and yet easily known, from their roots, to imply hill. In time, however, these words were forgotten, even by the nations who adopted them, and their significations have been now lost for ages.

The same must be said of the names of other features of nature: and it is particularly to be noted, that in order to shorten names, it was necessary for every syllable to contain few letters, and to denote a word of itself. The common features of nature, to which we allude, are few, and the names of hills, vales, plains, rivers, &c. with those for their sides, or borders, are all we have to account for: they must therefore, in description, be constantly recurring; but on account of their prefixes, and postfixes, they must occur in various forms. Their translations also must be frequently alike, and we must not expect, where only hills, plains, dales, and rivers, are described, to find particulars, the imports of which refer not to them. A settlement, named from an hill, must be translated a height in every situation, and the augment, or diminutive, when any, points out whether it be high or great, low or little. These names were originally land-marks, although they could not, from their brevity, describe every particular form of the heights.

In recent times we have considered, that settlements must have taken names from the situations of our towns; but in this we have greatly erred: settlements were formed and named, before towns were built; their whole territories were considered, and their principal natural features gave names to the other parts.

Vindonum is a station, about which, much difference of opinion hath taken place. *Vin*, in *Vinovium*, is become *Bin*, in *Binchester*; and *Vin* in *Vindonum* is now *Sil*, in *Silchester*: but *Bin*, or *Binn*, is Gaelic for Hill; and in my last, I proved *Sil* to imply Hill; and as *dunum*, or *donum*, answers to Chester, *Silchester* is doubtless the ancient *Vindonum*.

Kindomis, is another name for this place. *N*, was often changed to *M*; *Andon* and *Vindom* are therefore the same. The ending *is* is derived the

same as it is in *Ischalis*, comes from *Ais*, a camp, and answers to Chester. *Ischalis*, as *al* is generally an augment, seems to be wrongly spelt: it was named, from lying on the stream, *Is-el*. *Is* is a variation of *Av* water, and *el* a diminutive. *Is* is also water, and requires *el* to follow, as an appropriate name for a low situation on a small river.

Caleva, is another station: its site is unknown, and no translation of its name seems to guide us to the original meaning. We must, therefore, have recourse to general terms. But in this we may encounter uncertainty. The different spellings of *Caleva*, may vary the import of the word.

Durolevum, is as yet an unknown station; and antiquaries are much divided in opinion concerning its situation; for the measures in the copies of Antoninus not agreeing, and no other method, but of examining the remains, which has failed, having been resorted to, we have been left totally in the dark, as to the place of this station. *Bapcheld* is considered the place by the Continuator of Camden: *Lenham*, by Camden, Lambarde, and Gale: *Charing*, or *Sittingbourne*, by Talbot and Stukeley: *Sittingbourne*, by Horsley and Baxter: and *Newington*, by Somner, Burton, Stillingfleet, Battely, and Thorpe. Mr. Hested, to whom much praise is due for his impartiality, seems to think *Ospringe* the place, although he hints, so much has been said of *Newington*, that his reader should be left to his option, to place it at either of these places.

In another century, nothing will surprise men so much as our old notions, that names of places are arbitrary, and describe not their situations; and they will in many cases agree, that it would have been more rational to have examined their original imports from language, than to have measured them by the chain, or by the yard. But let us attend to the elucidation of this point, and to fixing this station. The word *Dur*, is water: *Leim*, or *Leiv*, often written *Lim*, *Liv*, and *Ler*, is Gaelic for an harbour, a spring, &c. and *Am*, or *Um*, often mean border: the name therefore implies, the Water-spring Border (settlement:) and in this territory rises a stream, which runs through it into the Swale. The Saxons, in many cases, translated old names by other Gaelic words; but in rendering this, they have drawn partly from their own stock. The

word

word *Ouse*, *Ose*, or *Os* water, was adopted by them, in giving a new name to the *Ure*, at York: they translated *Tam*, in the *Tamer*, by the word *Ose*, in *Kamose*: finally, they rendered *Durolevum*, *Os-pringe*, or *Os-springe*; spring being a Saxon term. The uncertainty then of the place of this station, can no longer exist; nor would any have arisen, had we heretofore been acquainted with the old method of giving names.

To return to *Caleva*, whose site is unknown: the distance from London favours not Reading; for when the distance of this town and Speen is considered, Reading will not lay claim to that honour. *Coley*, near this place, has been imagined to be *Caleva*; but *Coley* seems to be derived, as small streams of this name. From Speen the Itinerary distance lies near, or at *Calcot*. *Caleva*, may be derived from *Cal*, an hill, as in *Caledonia*, mentioned in a former letter; and *Av* water, varied *Ev*; and the place may be rendered, the water-hill settlement.

Reading is certainly not a translation of *Caleva*, nor is it derived, as imagined, from the Saxon language. It may be derived from *Read*, a stream, as mentioned by former writers; or from *rad*, a road. *Cæsar* represents the country as filled with houses, and consequently the lands were all named. The word *ing* has been variously rendered: *in* is land, the *n* in it is generally pronounced *ng*. The plural of the compound word *rad*, or *read-inges*, denotes that the lands lay on the borders of Streams, or of the roads; and the name appears as ancient, as other old names given before the arrival of the Saxons. From the Roman Itineraries it appears, that the conquerors of this isle latinized our old names, but added few new ones. The Saxons found the lands named, as did the Romans, and this people also generally adopted the old denominations, altering here and there the terminations; and when they did alter the whole name, it was often by translating it in other old words, not of their own language, placing the adjectives before the substantives, which in the old name were placed after. Thus *Neason*, an old name of an hill in Devon, which gave denomination to a district around it, they translated *Morchard*. It appears indeed that names, as originally given in the early part of the world, were continued nearly the same, for the same features of nature: and it is therefore by comparing old terms with one another, and these with the situations which they

represent, that we can find their original uses, and retrieve their meanings. To words of languages, which have undergone a variety of changes, we cannot safely refer; and from languages which contain scarcely the words, or the roots of our old terms, in their original meanings, it will prove ridiculous to hunt for etymons. The people who first gave names, formed them with judgment, and from design; few terms only, arising from our sensations, or from our perceptions of the objects around us, were, in the old languages of the world, the roots from which all other words, distinguishing the features of nature, were gradually formed. Many of these last, though derived from different sources, are now found similar in their orthography; and hence, and from our not comprehending that the roots of these words express their sense, difficulties have arisen in rendering old terms. Ambiguities arise, not from common words of the original language, for these were formed and varied, to convey common ideas only; but in the knowledge of proper names, necessarily formed for every district, and for every local purpose; the number of which exceed our ordinary conception, and whose roots only, in the common language, denote the names of places, and of natural things, we have certainly been deficient.

We have too often run to languages, which have undergone a variety of changes, to hunt for the etymologies of places. A late critic, writing on the word *Liverpool*, considered the natives who first gave names to our features of nature, to be savages, and at the same time supposed that this name was derived from two languages. But this was admitting, that our first inhabitants, who named the lands, were learned savages. I will neither affirm, nor deny, the learning of these people; but after a minute examination, I cannot admit that they resorted to more than their own language.

A remarkable instance occurs, to point out the expediency of attending to the last-mentioned particulars. The town of *Southwell*, was, in Saxon times, named *Tiorulfingacester*. "Henry of Huntingdon writes the name," says an author, "*Fingecester*; but gives the same account of Paulinus going from Lincoln, after the foundation of that church was laid, to baptize in the Trent. I am not clear, (this author continues,) but the baptismal ceremony performed by Paulinus, might be

be the event from which the ancient name of this place originated. I suppose it to be a compound of Roman and of Saxon, which many of our names, as well of persons, as of places, certainly are; and the words of which it is compounded to be a Saxon one, *Tioli*, signifying industry, whence it is in some places written, *Tiolfingacester*; the Roman word *Vulgus*, the Multitude; the Saxon one, *Fengan*, to lay hands on; and then the Roman again, *Castrum*, anglicized in the word *Cester*, or station. Thus analysed, it signifies the place where much industry was employed, in laying hands on the multitude." Thus far our author.

But we have, *Tirol* in Italy, on the Tiverone. This place was originally named *Tibur*, from *Tib* or *Tiv*, a stream, and *Ur* border; *Ur*, in later times, was changed to *Ul*, and *Ol*, as in a variety of other words, where *R* hath changed to *L*. *Fin*, pronounced *fing*, implies little; *A* may imply hill, or be a letter here only used in composition; *Cester* is Camp. *Tioulfingacester* then implies, not "the place where much industry was employed, in laying hands on the multitude," but the Stream Border little Hill Camp; and this perfectly describes the old Roman camp at Southwell.

I have, in my last, explained the term *Bibroci*. The *Cenimanni* dwelt on the Kennett, and were denominated in this name by *Lake Landers*; as were those of Norfolk, &c. The *Segontraci* have not been rightly explained, but are derived from *Segh*, an hill; *Gon*, or *Con*, a lake; and *Toiche* country; were the *Lake Hill Country Men*, and dwelt on the hills at the head of the lake. The *Ancalites*, from *An* water; *Cal*, an hill; and *Ait*, a place, were the *Water-hill Inhabitants*. Mr. Baxter accounts these shepherds to the *Attrebates*; but they were, I conceive, the inhabitants in and around *Caleva*; for *Cal* in both is the same, and *An* water in the one, the same as *Av*, varied to *Ev*, in the other.

The *Attrebates* have been strangely rendered. These lying on the borders of the Thames, would most likely have their name derived partly from the water which bounded them. Accordingly, from *Ad* water, which is as often written *At*, or *Att*; *Re*, which in our old names is often written for *er* border, (as in the river *Otter*, which is also written *Otre*, *Ottre*, and *Autre*.) and *Bait*, which signifies the same as *Ait* a place; is the

name *Attrebates* derived, and implies the *Stream Border Inhabitants*.

The *Cassieuchlani* I shall next consider: this word has also never been rightly rendered. Much indeed has been unsatisfactorily and irrationally said upon it. *Caise* is Gaelic, for stream, I have in my last letters explained the word *Ac*, or *Ach*, border. Its variations to *Och*, *Uch*, and *Euch*, may be easily traced from examples. From the syllable *lann*, we derive our word land; and hence the *Cassieuchlani*, will likewise imply, what they were, *Stream Borderers*. The *Dobuni*, from *dob* a stream and *en* land, varied to *an* and *un*, are proved in a late treatise to mean the same.

In my last, I explained *Speen*, and now proceed on the same road; *Verlucia*, from *Uir*, *Vir*, or *Ver*, border, and *Luc*, a lake, or stream, was rightly rendered by the Saxons, *Leckham*, the first syllable of which is also stream, and *Ham*, a variation of *hem*, border.

Verulam, or *Verolann*, as well as the before-mentioned names, has never been rightly rendered. The same fancies and absurdities are repeated in explanations of this name, as the reader will find, who examines, as in the foregoing. *Ulverston* is situated at the confluence of two streams: *Ul* is derived from *Av* water, changed to *Au*, and this to *Al* and *Ul*; so that *Ul* implies water in the river *Ulles*, in *Ulles* water, and in other names; *Ver* means, as before, border; and *Ston*, land. In like manner, *Verul* will imply the border water; and *Lann*, is land; *Verulam*, therefore, as *n* and *m* were used indiscriminately in this name, will imply the *Water Border Land*.

The *Trinobantes* have been variously rendered, but, except in one treatise, not correctly; I wish, however, further to elucidate this term; so that hereafter, no one who may write hereon shall, against the honour of our country, amuse us with so many idle and absurd stories, as the reader may easily find in authors who have explained this and the foregoing terms. The word *aighe*, implies an hill; and it takes a prefix in *Baighe*, which also implies hill in *Baighe Torr*, or *Baigtorr*, and in many other names of hills: this last has *r* inserted in *Braighe*, or *Brighe*, the Gaelic for hill. In like manner, *An* water, takes a prefix in *Can*, a lake, or stream; and this has *r* inserted in *Cran*, or *Crane*, a stream. These words take prefixes, for the purpose mentioned in the beginning of this letter.

as well as to form stronger sounds, and to shorten and render less open, notwithstanding the addition of a letter, the pronunciation. They also take inserted letters, for the sake of euphoniously expressing the terms into which they are introduced. But to proceed: the word *an* water, is often varied to *in*, *ein*, *ain*, &c. in names of streams. In the river *Tine*, this word takes the prefix *t*, as it does in *Tain*, which is also Gaelic for water. The river *Teign*, or *Teing*, is pronounced *Ting*; with *r*, inserted as before, this would become *Tring*. On one of the heads of the river Thames, are the parishes of *Tring*, and *Little Tring*, derived from the water on which they border; the one being a good stream, the other a small one. You will easily perceive, Mr. Editor, that *Trin*,* with the *n* pronounced hard, as *ng*, (which is one of the sounds of this letter, in the Gaelic, from whence this term is derived,) this word becomes *Tring*; that *Trin*, in the *Trinobantes*, implies stream; and that it must have been a name for this river, from the *Bibroci*, to its mouth. Moreover, the river *Tern*, is latinized *Trinius*, as an old name, in Baxter's Glossary.

The *Trinobantes* are written by Tacitus *Trinoantes*: the word *an* is often a variation of *en* land, and it is even more used in old terms, than *en*; but to make it a stronger syllable only, it took the prefix *b*. The same may be said of the ending of *an* in *t*. *T* and *d* were very frequently added after *n*, to strengthen the sound of the syllable. Hence *Trinount*, or *Trinobant*, will imply the stream land; but if *o* shall be accounted a plural ending, or an augment in this word, the *Great Stream Land*, or the *Land on the Streams*. The plural of *Trinobant*, or the *Trinobantes*, which denotes the inhabitants, will mean the *Dwellers on the great Stream Land*.

Trin, or *Tren*, being the same in old names (for in such they used the vowels *e* and *i*, indiscriminately;) and the river *Trent* being formerly written *Tren*, as may be seen in Shayd's Archæologia, this was derived in a late work in substance, as above-mentioned. In a review of this work, the critic finding *Tren*, implying *rapid*, in the common words of the Welsh language, conceived that this adjective, or quality, (which cannot be the name of a thing) gave name to the river *Tren*; and he remarked that *Trent*

was the substantive, which I must call for him *Rapidity*. But except in floods, *Rapidity* is unluckily a *slow* stream.

Your's, &c.

A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE DILLETANTI TOURIST;
Or, LETTERS from an AMATEUR of
ARTS, in LONDON, to a FRIEND near
MANCHESTER.

WHILE you are traversing the steep mountains of Wales, or exploring your way in the majestic wilds of Lancashire, I still remain in London, a votary to the arts; and till the vacation excludes me for a time from their temples, I shall remain a constant devotee. You ask me for news in the world of *Art*. Mr. Shee has published his new poem called the *Elements of Art*; and when I tell you I am pleased only short of the pleasure I received when I first read what he modestly called "*Rhymes on Art*," you may be convinced it is in no slight degree. Of the exhibition you must already have learned much from the magazines, which, with the newspapers, generally praise it, and I think very deservedly. The first part of the new series of the *Artist* has made its appearance, which I have forwarded with a few other books for your perusal, and, I trust, gratification. But to return to the sculptural antiquities of the *BRITISH Museum*.

"Led by the Muse, my steps pervade
The sacred haunts, the peaceful shade
Where Art and SCULPTURE reign.
I see, I see, at their command,
The living stones in order stand,
And breathe through every vein.

Time breaks his hostile scythe; he sighs
To find his power malignant fled;
Ah! what avails my dart, he cries,
—Since these can animate the dead?

Since wak'd to mimic life again in stone,
The patriot seems to speak, the hero frown?
Such are thy works, O sculpture! thine to show
In bardest rock, a feeling sense of woe!"

Dodsley.

(Room 6.)—No. 47 is a fine antique eagle; and 48, a triangular base of a candelabrum, the sides of which are ornamented with a griffin, a raven, and a tripod, which are among the attributes of Apollo, to whose honour, it is probable, this candelabrum was dedicated. The origin of this fabulous creature, the griffin, is supposed by Ælian, in the 4th book of his *History of Animals*, to have taken place in India. Its general form is well known, though it differs in some representations. According to the above-named

* The river *Ting*, is pronounced as here written, in Teignmouth; but it is pronounced *Tain*, in Drewsteignton.

named author, its back was covered with jet black feathers, its breast with red, and its wings were white. According to Ctesias, the hinder part of its neck was covered with feathers of a most brilliant and glossy blue; it had the beak of an eagle, and very fiery eyes. Ancient authors make it inhabit only mountains and desolate places; and some say it is only a native of Ethiopia, and unless it was taken very young it was impossible to be tamed. It was supposed to be so large, that drinking cups were made from its talons, which were at least as large as a bull's horn. The sister of Charles the Fifth possessed a very handsome cup of a material resembling agate, that was said to be made from the claw of a griffin. And even Gesner speaks of a similar cup that belonged to a goldsmith of Zurich. That it was one of the symbols of Apollo, we have the authority of Buonarroti, who, in his work on "*Medagliani Antichi*," says, that the Greeks, without understanding the reason, received it for the worship of that god from the Oriental nations. Philostratus also says, in his *Life of Apollonius*, that the Indians constantly represented Apollo (or the sun) in a quadriga drawn by griffins. I shall, in pursuance of my former plan, only mention a few of the principal articles, leaving the rest for verbal description when you visit London. I shall therefore skip to No. 52, a fine statue of Libera (says the Synopsis) holding a thyrsus over the right shoulder, and a bunch of grapes in her left hand; at her feet is a panther. No. 55, is a statue of Ceres, of apparently early workmanship, crowned in the manner of Iris.—58. A sepulchral cippus, which appears to have been never used, as it is without an inscription. On the front, beneath a festoon, which is composed of fruits and foliage, suspended from the skulls of bulls, are two birds perched on the edge of a vase, out of which they are drinking. There are several sepulchral urns, and Greek funeral monuments of invaluable worth, particularly one to Deucocles, containing a basso-relievo, and eight elegiac verses in Greek. A fine statue of the infant Bacchus, (No. 13,) particularly merits attention. He appears as a boy about five years old. His head is crowned with a wreath of ivy, and the body partly covered with a goat skin. No. 64 recalls to my mind such a scene of atrocity in the Roman history, as makes one shudder at the monsters the world has given birth to. This is one of the important proofs of the necessary aid which

the arts, particularly sculpture, afford to history. This antique is the front of a votive altar, with an inscription for the safe return of Septimius Severus and his family from some expedition, probably that which he made to Britain. Some parts of the inscription are effaced; these appear to have contained the name of his son Geta, which, by a severe edict of his brother Caracalla, was ordered to be erased from every inscription throughout the empire. This monster (Caracalla) after attempting to murder his father in Britain, succeeded him, with his brother Geta, whom historians relate to have been a very accomplished amiable young man; jealous, however, of his superiority, he stabbed him in the arms of their mother Julia, at the age of 23, and pursued his malice after death in the way this monument evinces. After wantoning in cruelty, and marrying his mother-in-law, he met his deserved fate from one of his guards, at Edessa, in 217. No. 65, is a bust of this wretch; the head only is antique.—68, is a groupe of a greyhound dog and bitch, most charmingly and naturally executed, and in the finest state of preservation—one of them is biting the ear of the other in play.—You perhaps think me tedious; and I think myself omissive, in passing so many articles, all of which are most interesting in themselves; you will therefore suffer my admiration of this extraordinary assemblage of valuables of the ancient world, and your own request of me to be explicit, to be my apology. Here are two fine busts of Jupiter Serapis, several of Roman emperors, fragments of masks, and votive feet, one of which, No. 80, has a sandal; round it a serpent is twined, with its head resting on the summit, which terminates a little above the angle. The serpent is the well-known symbol of Esculapius. Why may we not suppose this votive foot to be the offering of some Roman epicure to the god of health for relief from a fit of the gout! No. 81, is an earthen vase, which has two handles at the neck, and terminates in a point at the bottom like an amphora. This is more than intrinsically valuable, from the circumstance of its having been found in the baths of Titus, with about seventy others of the same sort: all of them contained the fine African sand, with which, when mixed with oil, the *Athletæ* rubbed their bodies before they exercised. No. 85, is a head of Sabina; and 88, is a singular groupe of an Egyptian tumbler, standing on his hands, with his feet upwards, on the

the back of a young tame crocodile. No. 92, is a trophy found on the celebrated plains of Marathon. No. 94, a head of the celebrated and libidinous Valeria Messalina. No. 99, is a head of Jupiter Serapis, highly characteristic of the god. The paint with which the face was anciently coloured is still discernible. No. 100, with which this room finishes, is an exquisitely fine basso-relievo, which formerly was one of the ornamental pannels on the triangular base of a candelabrum. It represents a female Bacchante dressed in floating drapery, through which the beautiful forms of her body are perfectly apparent. With one hand, which is held above her head, she holds a knife, and at the same time secures a portion of her robe which is blown behind her. With the other, which is held downwards, she carries the hind quarter of a kid.

The seventh room is also devoted to Roman antiquities, the majority of which have been discovered in England. No. 1, is a beautiful groupe, representing a Faun struggling with a Nymph: the size is smaller than life, which has been assigned as one reason of its beauty, upon an hypothesis that a thing to be beautiful should be small. They are both rude figures; their limbs are entwined with the greatest skill, and evince the most perfect knowledge of the art in the sculptor. The passions of anger in the one, and fear of disappointment in the other, are well expressed. This groupe, for obvious reasons, is placed in an obscure and rather dark corner. No. 2, is a pig of lead, with the name of the Emperor Domitian impressed upon it. It was discovered in the year 1731, under ground, on Hayshaw Moor, in the manor of Dacre, in the west riding of Yorkshire, and was left by will to the Museum by Sir John Ingilby, bart. Nos. 3, 5, and 6, are also pigs of lead; the first, inscribed with the name of Lucius Aruconius Verecundus, found near Matlock, in Derbyshire; the second has the name of the Emperor Hadrian upon it, found in the year 1796, in a farm called Snailbeach, in the parish of Westbury, ten miles S.W. of Salop; and the other is also inscribed with the name of Hadrian, found on Cromford Moor, in Derbyshire. No. 7, is a large sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to Agria Agatha. No. 8, is a puteal or cover to a well, three feet high, and three feet in diameter. This is a cylinder of marble placed over the central diameter of a well, and orna-

mented with beautiful basso-relievos on the outside face; the inside is worn in several places by the ropes that pulled up the buckets. The basso-relievos are Fauns, Bacchanals, and Nymphs. This for a similar reason to No. 1, is placed in a corner, where more than two-thirds of its sculpture is hidden, and the rest almost lost in darkness; and although it is made to turn on a pivot, it is locked on all public days.

Your's, &c.

M.

For the Monthly Magazine

ON ANCIENT MEDALS, INSCRIPTIONS, and STATUES.

(Continued from vol. xxvii. p. 433.)

I NOW pass to those objects of admiration, the statues of eminent personages, princes, and deities; of which Callistrates says, "that sciences appear animate only by the fire of the poets, and the tongue of orators, under the divine inspiration; but that the artist equally partakes of celestial guidance and supernatural emotions; and, in the expression of their works, where the enthusiasm and divine æstrum strikes the judicious mind with no less force." Statues have gained to themselves lovers, subjects, and worshippers. It appears that, for a long time, Argos and Ephesus, and other cities, had no other sovereigns than their goddesses and their temples, and that the former distinguished its years by the names of the priestesses of Juno. The passion of the young Perinthian for the Venus of Gnidos, is too well-known to dwell on the circumstance here. Philostratus mentions another, in the time of Domitian, who squandered away the best part of his fortune in presents to a temple, from a delirious hope of marrying its goddess. The magistrates and people of Gnidos, countenanced this prodigious frenzy, as enhancing the fame of their town and its deity, and drawing thither a vast resort of people. Yet this statue was not the only one which kindled these extraordinary desires. That of *Good-Fortune*, at Athens, had a lover of one of the best families in the city; and so violent was his passion, that, as *Ælian* tells us, the magistrates not allowing of his purchasing it, after making very splendid sacrifices and presents to this inaccessible and unalienable mistress, he stabbed himself as the last victim. However surprising these effects may seem, it is no less certain, that by such statues men were drawn from the worship of the Supreme Being

Being; they it was, who first gave rise to the deities, to which, for so many ages, the Pagans paid such a profuse adoration. Numa, doubtless, was aware of the natural propensity to idolatry, and of the impression which statues made on the minds of the people, forbidding his subjects to represent God in the form of man or beast. Nor, as Plutarch further tells us, in the Life of that Prince, was there any painted or carved image of a deity formerly admitted among the Romans; but for the space of one hundred and sixty years, they built temples without any statue or representation; they were taught that it was both impious and absurd to attempt any resemblance of the most excellent essence, by such things; there being no access to the deity, but by a mind purified by habits of virtue and contemplation. It was also a long time before images obtained among the Germans, Scythians, Persians, and Lacedemonians. And here let it not be thought a forced conjecture, that this abhorrence of statues in religion, so contrary to nature, which delights in sensible objects, had been spread by the Phœnicians, and other emigrants from those parts: to whom it had been handed by the Hebrews, as a precept from God himself. We find in Herodotus, an image of Amilcar, held in great veneration by the Carthaginians; and in Eusebius, that the people of Methymnus paid divine honour to a wooden representation of a human head, which had been drawn up by a fisherman's net; and it is certain, that the increase of temples and deities was owing to the custom and unrestrained liberty of making and erecting statues. Cicero, lib. 1. *de Natura Deorum*, says, "all the knowledge we have of the countenance of the gods, is from the arbitrary representations, which painters and sculptors have been pleased to make of them;" and Josephus, in his second book against Appian, goes so far as to say, "that even among the Greeks, the painters and sculptors greatly encouraged the same ideas, by representing their deities according to their caprices, and to give a more striking appearance to the work, gold and ivory were made use of; things were carried to such a length, that the more ancient rough-hewn deities were supplanted by these new ones." Lysander, the Lacedemonian, contrived to make the veneration which these statues inspired, subservient to his ambition, dedicating several statues, all of precious materials, and perfectly resembling him-

self. He was the first Grecian, says Plutarch, who had the pleasure of seeing himself adored as a god in his life-time. These statues afterwards multiplied ad infinitum, so that Porphyry observed, "the world is full of men and gods;" and Aristophanes, in one of his Comedies, calls the sculptors Θεο-ποιῶν, god-makers.

It was probably to prevent this excessive abuse, that painters were for a time under a restriction, not to draw any human figures; their art being called in Greek ζωγραφία; for otherwise, why call them designers of animals? However, they still went by this name, even after the credulity of the people, and the policy of their governors, allowed a full scope to their fancy; and hence it probably is, that in Plutarch, pictures and statues of a human figure are called gods, from the veneration usually paid them by those superstitious ages. Valerius Maximus relates, that the Rhodians paid divine ceremonies to two statues, which Alexander was sending back into Greece. That victorious Prince, according to Appian, was the more elevated with his successes in Persia, as they put into his hands all those exquisite statues of the gods and great personages, of which Xerxes had plundered Greece, to adorn his palaces at Suza, Babylon, and Pazargada; and which were with the utmost care conveyed back; and among others, one of Diana to Athens, which they had requested by a solemn deputation; such a value did both Greeks and Barbarians affix to these works. It was indeed so high, that Herodotus speaks of a war between the Athenians and Eginetæ, on the recollection of an insult done to some statues. At Rome, the Aurispices, who had been sent for from Etruria, were murdered by the populace, only for counselling the senate to remove the image of Horatius, the conqueror, and placing it in a darker situation.

Statues intended for public places, were of four sizes: the largest, which were the Colossal, were limited to the gods: the next degree belonged to heroes; those of kings and princes, were a little above the common size of men; whilst inferior persons, to whom that honour was granted for illustrious exploits, or useful inventions, were contented with one of their own natural pitch. The latter were, by the Romans, styled *Pariles*; and in Lucian, we find, that the Greeks had particular magistrates to determine, who deserved that honour;

honour; the position and decorations of the statue, and likewise to secure them from damage and insult, which was too often the case, through envy or faction. It was not every service to the commonwealth, nor even dying bravely in battle, which procured the honour; the exploit must have been marked by some surprising circumstance. What efforts would not the hope of such a reward excite! No labour, no danger, nor even death itself, could restrain this *ambitionem humanissimam*, as Pliny calls it, to deserve the honour of a statue. The Athletes cheerfully spent their lives in extreme toil and hardship, in hope of a similar reward; and this contributed to make them at last innumerable. In the city of Rhodes only, Pliny mentions no less than three thousand statues, and one hundred colossi; and Cassiodorus, who attributes the origin of them to the Tuscans, says, that posterity, in imitating them, had, as it were, filled Italy with inhabitants, equal in number to those of nature.

Ancient history furnishes innumerable passages on this subject; but I must not omit, that it was the custom to copy the statues of royal persons, from the most masterly ones of the principal deities. Herod, of Judæa, though of a religion adverse to any kind of idolatry, dedicated to Augustus, a Colossus, like the Olympian Jupiter, and another in imitation of the Juno of Argos. Caligula, according to Pausanias, erected a statue to his sister Drusilla, in the temple of Venus Genitrix.

Whoever has travelled, may have seen figures of all these sizes. From the proportion of the limbs, a judgment may be formed as to the part of the temple, palace, or square, in which they were formerly placed. In some, one-half of the body is three times larger than the other; but upon recollecting the rules of perspective, the mind is reconciled to this seeming disproportion. I am inclined to think, that this did not so much arise from any religious or political motive, as from the art which adapted those objects to their situation; devotion placing the statues of the gods in the most elevated part of the temple, the dimensions of the figure would of course be suitable. This conjecture seems to be corroborated by the observation of Maximus, of Tyre. "The images consecrated to gods, are not all of the same stature, skill, fashion, or matter." The dignity of one, usually determined the other, as well as their times and places,

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For, probably, at Rome, when, as Seneca says, they swore by deities of clay, or wood, before the wealth of Asia had inspired ideas of luxury and ostentation, the temples were neither large, nor magnificent. The god was of a piece with his habitation, as may be surmised from the following distich of Tibullus:

Tunc melius tenuere fidem, cum paupere cultu

Stabat in exigua ligneus æde deus.

But this simplicity of decoration was soon abandoned; and as the riches of the Greeks flowed in upon Rome, their customs were adopted, and a taste prevailed for splendour in religious rites, as more becoming the growing grandeur of Rome; and possibly as operating with more force upon superficial minds, which in all countries compose the majority. The heroes, likewise, having mostly performed those feats which had gained them the honour of statues on horseback, or in cars, it was in this manner they were usually represented, and this elevation required some addition beyond the natural size. It was the same with kings and princes, before they began to affect more honour than belonged to them, and pretended to rival the gods. Their statues were distinguished by no other mark than what indicated their external superiority; and not any moral, or intellectual pre-eminence. As to private persons, the statue was of itself a signal distinction; but both their situation and figure, being limited to the natural height, among the Romans they were called *Pedestres*, either for that reason, or because they considered their standing on their feet as a proper subordination to the heroic. But the vanity of some persons not approving this inferiority, their statues were placed on columns, or pedestals. To avoid disproportion, the dimensions of the statue must be very different from those which are made to stand on the level ground. From these observations, it seems clear, that the different sizes of the ancient statues, which have occasioned so much surprise and perplexity, were originally owing to the difference in situation.

Your's, &c.

O.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANECDOTES of the ORAN OTAN, and CHIMPANZEE, by the REV. W. BINGLEY, not inserted in ANIMAL BIOGRAPHY.

FOR the purpose of making a proper distinction betwixt these two animals,

T

mals, it must be observed, that the colour of the Oran Otan is usually a ferruginous or reddish-brown, that of the Chimpanzee is dark brown, or blackish. The former, when full grown, is from five to six feet in height, and the latter from two and a half, to three feet. The face of each is naked of hair, and has a rude resemblance to the human countenance. The facial angle is, however, considerably more acute, and consequently the forehead is more thrown back, than in any human subject. The hands and feet have a near resemblance to those of men, except that, in the latter, the toes are so long and flexible, as to be capable of grasping solid bodies, in the same manner as the hands. In each of these animals, the hair of the fore-arm is reversed, or stands with the ends backward.

The Oran Otan is a native of the forests of some parts of Africa, and of the island of Borneo, and the Chimpanzee has hitherto been found only in Africa, and a few parts of Asia.

Neither of the animals have been often conveyed alive into Europe. A Chimpanzee was exhibited in London in the year 1698, and another in the year 1738; and, in the course of the last century, three or four were, at different times, brought into France. There was a pair of these animals in the Leverian Museum; but they were so young when they died, that they afforded a very imperfect representation of the species to which they belong.

We are informed by Dapper, that the negroes of Africa, by various contrivances, catch these animals when they are young, and tame them for the purpose of rendering them of service in domestic economy. He asserts, but perhaps he will not find many to credit his assertion, that they will do almost as much work as a slave; and that when ordered, they will beat rice in a mortar, fetch water,* &c. Gassendi, a French philosopher, who flourished at the latter end of the sixteenth century, informs us, that, "they will play upon a pipe, or cittern, or other musical instrument: that they will sweep the house, turn the spit, and perform numerous other domestic offices."†

The Chimpanzee that was brought into England in the year 1698, had been caught in Angola, and very far up in the country; it was a male, and, at the time

it was taken, had a female in company. It was soon rendered tame. The person whose property it was, had a suit of clothes made for it, which, after a little while, it took great delight in. Such part of this dress as the animal could not put on by itself, it would bring in its paws to any person who was near to assist it. This animal died a short time after it came to London; and it was purchased and dissected by Dr. Tyson. He says, that when it came into his hands, it was full of vermin, which he was inclined to believe it had got while it was on board the ship that brought it over.*

An Oran Otan, described by M. D'Obsonville, was, when he first saw it, (two months after it had been caught), nearly five feet in height; although it was somewhat savage, yet it indicated rather a degree of wildness and chagrin, than of ill nature, or ferocity. Its mouth was wide, its nose was flat, and the bones of the cheeks were very prominent. Its face was much wrinkled, and the skin of a whitish-brown colour, somewhat mixed with carnation. The hair of its head was five or six inches in length, and brownish; as was also that of the other parts of the body. The hair on the back was considerably thicker, and more close set, than that of the belly.

This animal was a male; it was never seen, by M. D'Obsonville, either to walk or run, in any other than an upright posture. But he was informed, that, in a wild state, the Oran Otans, in running and leaping, sometimes employ both their hands and feet.

He says, that, according to the reports of the Indians, these animals live together in small societies, amongst woods and mountains, which, to mankind, are very difficult of access. They have sometimes, though but seldom, been seen in the Mysore country, and other parts of the East Indies.

Purchas's account of the Oran Otan, in a wild state, although written nearly two hundred years ago, is even yet interesting.—"This animal is, in all proportions, like a man, but he is more like a giant-creature, than a man: for he is very tall, and hath a man's face, is hollow-eyed, and hath long hair upon his brows. His face and ears are without hair, and his hands also. His body is full of hair, but not very thick; and it is of a dunnish colour. He differeth not from a man, but in his

* Description de l'Afrique, p. 249.

† Gassendi in vita Piereskii, p. 169.

* See a further account in Dr. Shaw's General Zoology, and in Animal Biography, third edition, vol. i. p. 45.

legs, for he hath no calf. He goeth always on his legs.

"These creatures sleep in trees, and build shelters from the rain. They feed upon fruits that they find in the woods, and upon nuts; for they eat no kind of flesh. They cannot speak, and have no understanding, no more than a beast. The people of the country, when they travel in the woods, make fires, where they sleep in the night: and in the morning, when they are gone, the *Pongoes* will come and sit about the fire till it goeth out; for they have no understanding to lay the wood together. They go, many together, and kill many negroes that travel in the woods. Many times they fall upon the elephants, which come to feed where they be, and so beat them with their clubbed fists, and pieces of wood, that they will run away roaring from them. These *Pongoes* are never taken alive, because they are so strong, that ten men cannot hold one of them: but yet the inhabitants take many of their young ones with poisoned arrows. The young *Pongo* hangeth on his mother's belly, with his hands fast clasped about her; so that when the country-people kill any of the females, they take the young one which hangeth fast upon his mother. When they die among themselves, they cover the dead with great heaps of boughs; and these heaps are commonly found in the forests."*

In the island of Borneo, says Le Compte, the Oran Otan, although he walks only upon two legs, is so extremely swift, that it is very difficult to overtake him. Persons of quality hunt him somewhat in the same manner as they do stags in Europe; and this species of hunting was, in Le Compte's time, a favorite diversion of the king. The same author, thus describes an Oran Otan, which he saw, in a domesticated state, on board a vessel, in the Straits of Malacca.

"It is somewhat more than four feet high, and marches naturally on its hind legs, which it bends a little, like those of a dog that has been taught to dance. It uses its arms and hands in the same manner that we do. Its cry is exactly like that of a child; and all its actions so much resemble those of men, and the passions are so lively and significant, that a dumb man could scarcely be able to express his desires better. This animal is very gentle, and exhibits great affection towards

all from whom it receives any attentions. One thing is particularly remarkable, that, like a child, it will frequently make a stamping noise with its feet, from joy or anger, when it has received or is refused any kind of food that it is fond of.

"Its agility is almost incredible; with the greatest ease and security it runs about amongst the rigging of the vessel, vaulting from rope to rope, and playing a thousand pranks, as if it was delighted by exhibiting its feats for the diversion of the company. Sometimes suspended by one arm, it will poise itself, and then suddenly turn round a rope with nearly as much quickness as a wheel or a sling, that is once put in motion. Sometimes it will slide down one of the ropes; and will again ascend with astonishing agility. There is no posture which this animal cannot imitate, nor any motion which it cannot perform. It has even sometimes been known to fling itself downwards from one rope to another, though at a distance of thirty feet and upwards."

In the year 1759, M. Pallavicini, who held an official situation at Batavia, had in his house two Oran Otans, a male and a female, which were extremely mild and gentle. They were nearly of human stature, and they imitated very closely the actions of men, particularly with their hands and arms. In some respects they appeared to have a degree of bashfulness and modesty, which are not observable even in savage tribes of the human race; but this, most probably, was a trick that they had been taught. If, for instance, the female was attentively looked at by any person, she would throw herself into the arms of the male, and hide her face in his bosom. Their voice was a kind of cry, resembling that of most other apes and monkeys.

An individual of the Oran Otan species, or a variety nearly allied to it, was caught when young in the interior of Guinea, and carried from thence to Surinam. Allemand, the Dutch professor of Natural History, had received many vague and unsatisfactory particulars respecting this animal. These were, however, on the whole, so interesting, that he was induced to write to M. May, a captain in the Dutch naval service, stationed at Surinam, for the purpose of obtaining an authentic account of it. M. May informed him, that when he was on the coast of Guinea, with his vessel, one of the sailors brought on board a small tail-less ape, about six months old, which had been caught in the kingdom of Benin. He

* Purchas's Pilgrimes. 2. book 7. ch. 3. sect. 7.

He soon afterwards sailed for Surinam; and this animal arrived in perfect health at Paramaribo, where the Oran Otan, above-mentioned, was then living.

He was greatly surprised to find that the two animals were of the same species, and that there was no other difference betwixt them than that of size. This, however, was very considerable, the Oran Otan being about five feet and a half in height, whilst his animal scarcely exceeded the height of twelve or fourteen inches.

The old Oran Otan could walk equally well on four and on two feet; it was very strong and powerful. M. May, says, that he has seen it take its master, (a stout man) by the middle of the body, raise him with the greatest ease from the ground, and then throw him to the distance of a pace or two. M. May was assured, that this animal one day seized a soldier, who happened carelessly to pass near the tree to which it was chained, and, if its master had not been present, would have actually carried the man up into the tree.

At the time when M. May saw it, it had been in Surinam twenty-one years, and yet it did not appear to have attained its full growth. In confirmation of this, he was informed, that in the preceding year it had increased considerably in height.

A captain of an English vessel offered the owner a hundred guineas for it. This sum, great as it was, he refused; and two days afterwards, the animal died.

In the beginning of July, 1776, a female of this species was brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and deposited in the Museum of the Prince of Orange. She arrived in good health; M. Allemand, soon afterwards went to see her. The keeper had chained her by the neck, to a block of wood, in such manner, as greatly to constrain her movements. M. Allemand, by giving to her sweet-meats, and fruit, soon insinuated himself so far into her good graces, that the animal suffered him, without difficulty, to examine every part of her body.

This animal was so young, that she measured only two feet and a half in height, from the sole of her foot to the top of the head. She was a native of the island of Borneo, whence she had been carried first to Batavia, and afterwards to the Cape of Good Hope. At the latter place, she was kept about twelve months before she was sent to Holland. She died in the Museum of

the Prince of Orange, in the month of January, 1777.

She exhibited no symptoms whatever of ill-nature, and would voluntarily hold out her paw to any person who was inclined to shake hands with her. The food she was chiefly fond of was bread, fruit, carrots, and other roots; and these she would eat without that appearance of voracity, which is common to most of the animals of her tribe. She would eat meat that was cooked, but she was not fond of raw flesh. She would take in one hand a vessel containing water, and, carrying it to her mouth, in the same manner as a child or a man, would tranquilly drink the contents.

Her motions were slow and languid, and she indicated at no time any great degree of vivacity; but in general seemed to be somewhat melancholy. She would frequently play with the blanket, which served her for a bed; and sometimes seemed pleased at tearing it. The usual attitude of this animal, was a sitting posture with her knees and thighs elevated: and even when she walked, it was somewhat in the same posture, with her haunches very little raised from the ground. M. Allemand informs us, that she was seldom seen to stand perfectly upright, except when she wanted to seize something that she could not otherwise reach. From these circumstances, he was induced to believe, that Oran Otans, in a wild state, do not, like men, walk in an upright posture; but that, in the manner of other quadrupeds, they go on all-fours. He considers, that the hand-like conformation of their fore-feet, is given to them for the purpose of enabling them to climb. This animal would often amuse herself in the room, where she was kept, by climbing upon the bars of the window, as high as the length of her chain would allow.

She was so good-tempered, that she would allow any persons to put their fingers even into her mouth, without attempting to bite them. She was fond of company, without any distinction of sex, but always shewed a decided preference to those persons who had the care of her. When they retired, she would sometimes throw herself on the ground, uttering at the same time the most doleful and lamentable cries, as if in despair, and tearing in pieces any linen that happened to be within her reach.*

* See a further account of this interesting animal, in Dr. Shaw's *General Zoology*, and in *Animal Biography*, third edition, vol. i. p. 46.

An Oran Otan, caught in the kingdom of Assam, a country situated to the eastward of Bengal, was brought to one of the East India company's settlements, and afterwards sent as a present to Colonel Gordon, at that time resident at the Cape of Good Hope. Having, however, been attacked by the scurvy, on board the vessel in which it was conveyed, it only survived for one day its arrival at the Cape.

This animal, (which in its native country has the name of *Voulock*;) was a female. In her general manners, she was exceedingly mild and pleasing, except when any other species of apes happened to be present, to all of which she appeared to have great antipathy. She generally walked in an upright posture; and when, as was more than once observed, she happened to be on a table, on which earthen-ware was placed, she was very careful not to break any thing.

Sometimes she would emit a cry so shrill, that it was necessary for any person who happened to be near her, to stop his ears, in order to avoid being stunned with the sound. She would pronounce, for many times successively, the syllables, *yua-hou*, dwelling with force on the last syllable. Whenever she heard any noise at all resembling this, she would immediately set up her cry. During the continuance of her illness, she used frequently to moan almost like an infant.

She was fed with vegetables and milk, and never could be induced to touch any kind of animal food: she would even refuse to eat from a plate, on which there had been meat. Her mode of drinking, was to plunge her fingers into water, and then lick them. She would, of her own accord, cover herself in bed, with pieces of linen; but would not, on any occasion, suffer herself to be clothed.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Singular ACCOUNT OF ENGLISH POLICY,
&c. by a FOREIGNER.

THE following very absurd and singular ideas, are copied from a correspondence, which fell into my hands, and as they are amusing by their oddity, though far distant from truth, I trust that they will dish out a fine feast for our patriotism.

"In this country, the constitution consists, as you well know, of a King, Lords, and Commons elected by the people. The King, however, who bears a high character, it is understood, does not con-

cern himself with business, it being considered by this odd people, that the national business is always to be conducted by the servants; for, in this *nation boutiquiere*, the servants only are to be seen behind the counter. As to the Lords, the parsons in this country join the two sexes in the bonds of matrimony, and upon any *faux-pas*, what the Lord in the singular number has united the Lords in the plural, though I do not say they are gods, dissolve. As to the Commons, I am told, that they have a presiding officer, whom they call a Speaker, but who, by office, is prohibited from speaking: and that there have been, in times past, in that house, many *automata*, whose eyes and mouths the ministers directed with a string; and it is astonishing, I am told, how well these puppets resembled real men: the ministers too give, I am told, grand dinners, but not of turtle, venison, and the nice things. The dishes, they say, consist of loaves and fishes: and they tell me, that it is very good fare. When they are assembled, they do not talk much of the national affairs, but often call one another hard names.

"There is another party in this nation, whom the people call Jacobins, or persons who wish to overturn this constitution of King, Lords, and Commons. For my part, I see no reason why they should wish it. The lower orders of the people have that commendable quality, that they will not, if they can possibly avoid it, become chargeable to the parish. Now, I have been told, that it being the custom in this country for persons of title or station to leave the whole of their fortunes to the eldest sons, the nation is the great workhouse, into which they put their younger children; that thus the rewards of merit are anticipated, and interest and corruption rendered predominant. I must own, therefore, that I think Mr. Cobbet and those gentlemen do not strike at the root of the evil, in laying that blame to the constitution, which ought only to attach to the laws of primogeniture, and a dislike to saving money. But there is an infinite convenience in making interest the sole channel of promotion; because, were merit regarded, we should not see them to one's heart, good, so laugh, grow fat and merry. The nation does, like the jack-ass, work hard; but these are indeed a most comfortable sty of pigs. The Negro said, pig be the only gentleman in England; but it is probably

bably an artful transposition, for I think that he really said, "The gentleman in England be only a pig,"—that is, handsomely maintained at the expense of the nation, for no other reason, but because he is of a family which has interest; and is one of that really swinish multitude, who like dependent maintenance, without honour or service—Lazy swindlers!

"When a service of importance is required, it is not sought who is the fittest for the office, but what person of rank can be most obliged by the appointment. If a battle be to be fought, it is not he who can fight it best, who has the chance of the appointment, but he who can command troops to combat the Opposition in the Commons; and the people, who are clamorous for liberty and freedom, always elect such representatives as most encourage their zeal for freedom, by buying the suffrages. The best qualification for the senate, in the singular policy of these people's opinions, is, 'the cheerful giver,' whom God loveth; and with real piety, they adopt the Apostolical injunction.

"When war is declared, because their country owes its salvation to a navy, they consider that there are no hardships too great to be endured by sailors; but that soldiers in England are not intended for fighting. It is evident, that, in some nations who could less afford it, militia, marines, and regular troops, would be only one and the same body of men, serving on sea and land, wholly or alternately, as occasion required. Upon the commencement of a war, unlike any other nation in Europe, they shut up the most valuable military part of the population, in the form of a militia at home, that they may not sustain any further detriment from the life of a soldier, than now and then catching cold. 'Love your enemies,' is their maxim, as far as respects his operations on land; for though they do not live upon fish, and the sea breeds no corn, nor any staples of commerce are seated upon it, they do not think attention to what becomes of the land, worthy regard. In short, they are the most generous Christian people ever known; for they burden themselves with immense expense, only care if they can swim upon the water without interruption and knowing that a happy immortality is a greater blessing than a troublesome life, they consign their grand preservers, the sailors, to the impress,

the utmost difficulty, and real danger, in hopes of that immortality; but knowing also, that the sad havock made among their wives, sisters, and daughters; the cheating of tradesmen, the spread of debauchery, &c. leaves but a poor chance to the red coats, they retain as many of them as they can at home, in idleness, in order that, as much mischief as possible, and no service, may be the result: and the poor souls may be punished hereafter.—This is shocking.

"It has been generally supposed, that the officer who is most likely to be of service, is he, whose dependence for promotion is solely his merit: and that he, who understands it best, will generally be the man, whose profession it is. Now in this said militia, which is to stay at home and kill game, it is of course best to officer it with persons who are very worthy men of fortune, perhaps good judges in finding a hare, and whose independent fortunes render it unnecessary to be ambitious or troublesome in the service; accordingly, they have all the happiness of pleasant provision, without any other evils attached to the profession, than the fatigue of carrying a sword; and no other enemy to combat, but fears of coming home without a great coat from a ball.

"The people, indeed, have a right of outcry, by which they do consign misbehaving persons to a *shelf*, upon which they are laid up and forgotten. But after a time, it is very common for the gentlemen high in Office to come with cloths, brushes, towels, &c. take them down, brush, wipe, and dust them, and send them out again, as bran-new, though they are known to be only second-hand. Three or four persons of note are now upon the *shelf*; and I understand that they express the most piteous lamentations about not being taken down, but they are told, that it is not yet time enough: they justly state, that the lace and epaulettes of their uniforms are already much tarnished with the damp, which public obloquy creates; they are told, however, to console themselves, for they may catch the rheumatism, and persons far in age, gouty, &c. have often been deemed the fittest to employ in expeditions requiring activity and enterprise."

When I am able to see more of this singular man's ideas, which show how much he mistakes us, I will take the liberty of communicating them.

Your's, &c,

X.Y.Z

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOUR in HINDUSTAN.

(Continued from vol. xxvii, p. 259.)

IN the rainy season, boats pass close to the town of Baugilpore, by means of a Nullah, which empties itself into the Ganges, at Colgong; but during the dry weather they cannot approach nearer than four or five miles. Baugilpore is the capital of a district of the same name, famous for the manufacture of a kind of cotton cloths, well known in England by the name of gingham. Government have a civil establishment here of a provincial Judge, a collector of the revenue, their assistants, clerks, &c. and the military establishment of hill-rangers, mentioned before. The houses of the English gentlemen have a good appearance, and are in general pleasantly situated on commanding eminences; the surrounding country is very beautiful, particularly about Colgong; clumps of trees agreeably diversified, and separated by lawns of fine green turf, with lofty hills, and extensive forests in the back ground, have a very good effect, and brought to my recollection some parks I had seen in England. In the middle of the Nullah, a short distance above its confluence with the Ganges, and about one hundred yards from the shore, there is a large rock, or rather island, elevated to the height of fifty or sixty feet above the level of the water, and crowned with large trees and bushes, which being evergreens, give it a very pleasing and picturesque appearance. During the periodical rains, the impetuosity of the current forces a passage over a low part, in the centre of the rock, which gives it the appearance of being two distinct islands. On my return down the country, I had an opportunity of seeing it in this state, and was much gratified with the view; the water rushed with irresistible force and a thundering noise through the opening, and forming a cataract in its descent, foamed in circling eddies below. The base of the island is surrounded with sunken rocks, which render the navigation extremely dangerous, particularly for heavy-laden boats going down the stream; all prudent pilots will do well to hug the right hand shore, until they pass this perilous rock, when the navigation becomes again smooth and easy. A little way below the mouth of the Nullah, at a place called Pointee, a bold promontory juts into the river, and from the summit affords a commanding prospect of the surrounding country, rich in variegated

scenery, of hill, dale, and woodland; while in front, the mighty Ganges rolls in majestic pride, and presents an expanse of water to the eye, that cannot certainly be equalled by any river in the old world. Nearly opposite to Pointee, it receives the tributary stream of the Cossah, (a river exceeding the Thames in magnitude,) which has its source in the mountains of Thibet, whence it takes a southerly course through Boutan, and enters Bengal, a little above Nautpore; it increases in its progress through the rich and extensive province of Poineah, and by its communication with the Ganges, affords a safe and expeditious conveyance for the various produce of those countries; particularly for the large Saul and Sissoo timbers, which are produced in immense quantities, in the exhaustless forests that bound our northern frontier. The woods about Colgong abound in birds of the most beautiful and variegated colours, but they want the rich melody which characterizes the less gaudy plumage of the northern climates.

Peacocks, parroquets, and pigeons, are found in immense numbers; the first are held in great veneration by the Hindus, and to kill one of them is a crime of the first magnitude; but the other two are very destructive to their corn fields, and the cultivators are glad to see them destroyed.

I went to the top of the promontory before-mentioned, and found there a small temple, dedicated to one of the Hindu deities, but not a single votary or attendant Brahmin near. While I was contemplating the prospect that opened to my view, I suddenly received a violent blow on my back, which almost felled me to the ground; astonished at such a salute, I turned round to defend myself against a repetition, but could not perceive any one near me. I had hardly time to form a conjecture as to the cause, when I received another blow from a large stone, which sent me reeling against the wall of the temple; and immediately two grim-looking fellows, with black bushy beards, rushed out of a cavity in the side of the hill, about ten or a dozen paces from me, and attempted to seize me; but on finding that I was an European, which they had not at first perceived, owing to my being dressed in the costume of the country, and having suffered my whiskers to grow, one of them exclaimed, with evident tokens of surprise and fear, "Tobah yeh Feringee hy?" "O Dear, he is an European!" Encouraged by this

this exclamation, and the dismayed appearance of the fellow, I planted a blow with all my strength in the pit of his stomach, which levelled him with the ground; the other, seeing the fate of his companion, made a speedy retreat into the cavity whence he had issued, while I exerted my lungs, and called loudly to my people for assistance; they were luckily with the boats close under the point, not above a hundred yards distance, in a direct line; although they had full four times as much to traverse before they could get to me. They answered my call, and hastened up the hill as fast as they could; in the mean time I took the turban off my head and twisted it several times round the legs and arms of my prostrate assailant. By this time, Mungloo made his appearance with a brace of pistols in his hands, followed by several others, armed with swords and spears; on acquainting them with my adventure, they were unanimous in declaring that I had been attacked by two^{*} Thugs; this the prisoner denied, and with many protestations of his innocence, said they were two holy Faquirs, who had taken up their abode in the cavern, and their intention in approaching me, was merely to solicit charity: though I had convincing proofs to the contrary. I seemed to believe his assertion, and desired him to call his companion out of the cavern. He immediately complied, and bellowed out, *Kurcen Oollah!* repeatedly; but the Kurcen kept snug in his hole, and returned no answer; on which I committed the prisoner to the custody of two of my servants, with directions to secure him in the Budgerow, and to return with a lighted Mussal,† to enable us to search the cavern; they quickly returned with the light, and brought with them two or three old Brahmins, who threw themselves at my feet, and implored my protection against those terrible Mahometans, who had forcibly taken possession of the temple, and sacred cavern, and committed many depredations on the villagers and travellers. I enquired why they had not complained to the magistrate at Baugilpore. "Alas!" (replied the trembling wretch,) we are poor miserable Brahmins of the Bhat cast, without power to contend against such formidable opponents, who threatened to murder us all, and burn our village, if we made any complaint." I desired him to guide me

through the cavern, in quest of his enemy, and I would ensure him from further molestation; but such was the poor Brahmin's dread of the Faquir, that although he found himself under the protection of about twenty men, well armed, no arguments could induce him to enter the cavern. Leaving him therefore with his companions, trembling on the outside, I went in, accompanied by my servants, and found a spacious excavation, extending in various intricate ramifications, a considerable way under ground. After a tedious search of about an hour, the culprit was discovered, squeezed up in a narrow fissure, of difficult access, where he had hoped to elude observation. He complained bitterly of our forcible entry into his habitation, and denied having any evil design against me; but on being brought above ground, and confronted with the Brahmins, his courage failed, and he implored my mercy, in the most abject terms; swearing by Allah Mahummed, and all the Imams, that if I would but liberate him and his companion, they would immediately quit that part of the country, and never trouble the Brahmins more; but as (by their account,) the Faquirs had committed many enormities in the neighbourhood, I judged it prudent to send them to the magistrate at Baugilpore, with a letter, explaining their attack upon myself, &c. They were dispatched with their hands secured behind them, under charge of two of my own people, well armed, and accompanied by eighteen or twenty of the village Brahmins. As Baugilpore was nine or ten miles off, I gave my two servants instructions where to join me next morning; and having thus, as I thought, brought this famous adventure to a conclusion, pushed off my boats, and proceeded up the river. Next morning, at an early hour, the two men returned with a salam from Mr. F. the magistrate, thanking me for having secured such atrocious offenders, who, he added, would be properly punished on the evidence of the Brahmins. I felt somewhat surprised at his not returning a written answer to my letter, but had no suspicion of the real cause; and it was not until some years afterwards, on my return down the country, that I was informed, that he neither received my letter, nor saw the prisoners: it seems, the men I sent in charge of them, being Mahometans, thought it a shame that two Faquirs, of their own religion, and holy men withal, should be punished on the accusation of miserable infidels;

* See Mag. for April, vol. xxvii. p. 238.

† Torch.

infidels; and forgetting their attack upon me, and their own assertions of their being Thugs, agreed to liberate them, which they accordingly did, with dreadful denunciations of vengeance against the Brahmins, if they did not return quietly to their homes, and be silent on the business. On my arrival at Lucnow, the two men, either from a dread of future detection, or from some other motive, quitted my service, and thereby escaped the punishment they so richly merited.

A few miles above Baugilpore, and opposite to a large village, called Sultan Gunge, I was much struck with the singular appearance of a rock in the middle of the river, well known to Europeans who travel that way by the name of the Jehangeera Rock; it rises in a rough and irregular form, to the height of about sixty feet above the level of the water; on the summit there is a small Hindu temple, dedicated to Visnu, under his preserving, or rather creative appellation of Hari. A couple of Brahmins who take care of it, are supported by the pious donations of a few pilgrims from the neighbouring districts; but what renders it an object of curiosity to travellers, is the sculpture in alto and basso relievo, with which a considerable part of the rock is covered: a gigantic figure of Hari, in a recumbent posture, is most conspicuous. The Hindus believe in a certain number of creations, at the end of each of which they suppose every thing is absorbed in the essence of the divinity, and that, in the interval between the end of one creation and the commencement of the next, the deity reposes on a serpent with many heads, called Sesa, or Eternity; to represent this act was the design of the sculptor. The figure is represented reposing on the voluminous coils of the serpent, whose numerous heads, armed with forked tongues, form a canopy over the drowsy god, as a protection during his sleep. The fiery and ardent looks of the serpent, the skill with which the heads are disposed into a canopy, and the mild and benignant aspect of the deity, exhibit a considerable degree of taste in the artist. From some characters on another part of the rock, a learned gentleman, to whose profound researches in oriental literature the public is much indebted, has attempted to prove, that the sculpture was executed some centuries before the christian æra; if so, it cannot fail of exciting some interest, on account of its remote antiquity. The sum-

mit of the rock commands an extensive and beautiful prospect, and from its insular situation, the air is much cooler than on the main land. The two Brahmins, who resided there, appeared extremely ignorant, and could give me no reason, how a place dedicated to a Hindu deity acquired the Mahummedan appellation of Jehangeera; they knew it by no other name, and did not appear sensible of its being foreign to their religion: the most probable conjecture is, that it derives its present name from the Emperor Jehangeer, grandfather to the celebrated Aurungzebe, who, on a visit to this part of his dominions, might have honoured it with his name, for the singularity of its appearance, or to shew his contempt for the Hindu religion.

The loss of my gun deprived me of a good deal of amusement, as the numerous islands which I passed abounded with water fowl, and the main land with partridges, quail, and snipe; the islands were also much frequented by tortoises and alligators; I might have caught many of the former, as they lay asleep on the warm sand, but as they are not deemed wholesome food, like the salt-water turtle, it would have been cruel to kill them from mere wantonness. Alligators abound in every part of the Ganges: there are two kinds, called, by the natives, Gureeâl and Kumheer; the latter is by far the most dangerous, and is generally found in the Sunderbunds, and other parts within the influence of the tides. Its voracity is extreme, and in the water no animal has a chance of escaping, if it once get within reach of its devouring jaws; it generally lies among the edges and high grass, on the margin of the river, where it resembles a log of wood, or the stump of an old tree; in this situation, it watches with wary eye the approach of its prey, and when the unsuspecting victim is arrived within its reach, it is stunned by a sudden and violent stroke from its tail, and, before it can recover itself, seized, and carried into the water, to be devoured at leisure. There are instances of buffaloes and tygers being laid hold of, as they were quenching their thirst in the river, and, in spite of their great strength, pulled under water and drowned. The Gureeâl is generally found higher up the river, and is comparatively a harmless animal, but I should not be fond of trusting myself too near one of them, although I have seen the Danelies, when tacking the boat, pass within a few yards of them,

them, without apprehension or molestation. The immense quantity of small fish, which abound in the Ganges, affords them ample means of satisfying their hunger, without having recourse to human food; they are seen lying on their bellies near a sand-bank, with their huge jaws extended to the utmost stretch, the upper forming a right angle with the lower; the small fry enter the gulf in shoals, when they are suddenly shut, and the prey swallowed. When they have completely gorged themselves in this manner, they waddle up the sand-bank, and bask in the sun, until nature requires a fresh supply of food, or danger prompts them to seek refuge in their native element. They are very fearful on land, and seldom venture beyond the banks of the river or lake which they inhabit, and on the approach of any person, particularly an European, plunge into the water. Their dread of Europeans arises from their being frequently shot at by gentlemen going up and down the river, but they are not often killed, owing to their being covered with scales, which form a coat of mail, impenetrable to a musket ball, and the only vulnerable part about them is the belly and throat. I imagine, there is no difference between the alligators of India and the crocodiles of Egypt; they correspond in size, shape, and colour, and the Kumheer of the Sunderbunds possesses all the wily arts and cunning of the inhabitant of the Nile. When I was at *Pulo Penang, in the straits of Malacca, I saw one which had been accidentally entangled, and caught in a net, that measured seventeen feet three inches from the tip of the snout to the extremity of the tail, and, on opening it, fish of two pounds weight were found whole in its maw; whence it appears, that their prey is gulped down without the trouble of mastication. The Fort of Vellore, in the Carnatic, is surrounded by a broad and deep wet ditch, in which there are a great number of alligators of the Kumheer species. I once saw a Pariah dog thrown in and immediately torn to pieces; several of them rushed upon him with a thundering noise, which continued some time, with a considerable agitation of the water, as if they were contending for the prize. The fierceness and voracity of these creatures is sufficient to deter any man from venturing amongst them; but it is a fact, no less singular than true, that an Irish soldier, of the garrison, of the name of

Maguire, had the temerity to swim over the ditch, and back again, which he accomplished, without receiving any injury, although there were several alligators within a few yards of him all the time. The soldier was tried by a court-martial for disobedience of the standing orders of the garrison, which interdicted any of the men from bathing in the ditch. When he was asked, in the usual way, what he had to say in his defence, he replied, in a blunt Irish manner, "Please your honours, I am sorry for having disobeyed orders, and throw myself on the mercy of the court for having done so; but I didn't think there was any harm in taking a bit of a swim, as I knew the alligators would not hurt me."—"How could you know that?" asked one of the members. "Because, Sir," answered Pat, "I have formed a treaty of friendship with them." This strange reply was thought, at the time, to be a piece of Irish wit; but, on further enquiry, it actually appeared, that honest Pat fed them every morning with the offals of bullocks and sheep, which his situation of assistant butcher, in the Purveyor's department, enabled him to procure. Whether the alligators knew and respected the person of their benefactor, or refrained touching it from some other cause, I cannot pretend to say; but I am fully persuaded of the truth of the circumstance, although I did not see it myself, for I had it from the mouth of the worthy president of the court-martial, who is now in England, and known to be a gentleman of strict honour and veracity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Felices ter et amplius
Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
Divulsus querimoniis
Suprema citius solvet amor die."

A GROSSER outrage cannot easily be conceived, against the moral feelings of that part of the community, who regard with reverence due the sanctity of that institution, to which we owe the prime felicity of human life, "relations dear, and all the charities of father, son, and brother," than is the shameless profligacy of the husband, who prostitutes his wife by sale in a public market. And if your correspondents, who pronounce it *illegal*, mean, that the wife thus transferred does not legally become the wife of the purchaser, no man of common sense will dispute the

* Prince of Wales's Island.

the truism. But if, as I rather suppose, they mean, that the act is *forbidden* or *punishable* by law, I doubt the correctness of the assertion. For I remember, that a few years since, a bill was brought into Parliament, and received the sanction of one House *only*, to make adultery punishable as a crime. Now I cannot suppose, that our English law, which has been said to be "the perfection of human reason," is so very unreasonable, as to punish a man for giving, or for receiving, permission to do an act, which the law does not regard as a crime, but as a private injury to the person, who, in the present case, consents to the act. Besides, if any law existed for punishing this enormity, how could it so long have escaped the vigilance of those zealous moralists, the Society for the Suppression of Vice? To my apprehension, a single act of this kind exceeds in moral turpitude the whole aggregate of the vices, for which this Society, since their first institution, have exacted the legal penalties: and, if it has not incurred their censure, I must do them the justice to suppose, that they have not wanted the will, but the power, to punish.

There is, however, one legal effect consequent on this transaction, and to which your correspondents do not seem to advert; which is, that the husband who thus prostitutes his wife, and whom the law supposes to be the only person injured, by her cohabiting with another man, by this act publicly renounces and precludes the only remedy which the law has provided for him. We may, therefore, naturally enough conclude, that the practice was invented by some crafty adulterer, who knew enough of the law to contrive this method of gratifying his vicious propensity, in perfect security from the penalties of *crim. con.*

Your's, &c.

SENEX.

Nottingham.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS an admirer and constant reader of your very useful and instructive Miscellany, I beg leave to request, through its channel, the favour of some of your very valuable correspondents, to inform me of any well-founded society, for the relief of the labouring and mechanical classes, commonly called "Benefit Societies." Almost every market town, or principal village, has an establishment

of this nature; but no one, that I have been acquainted with in the country, seem to have been founded on any sound calculation, but, unhappily, most of them without any calculation at all, copying their rules, regulations, contributions, and allowances, from one another, and which must eventually deceive those who are members of such societies, at a period when sickness lies heavy upon them, and a long series of laborious years have almost worn out their frames. If there is any one society of this description, that has been so long established, as to have lasted out the period of the lives of those who were its first promoters, and which has still a fund sufficiently able to continue, with security undeniable, to answer the calls of those who may become dependent for support, even to an hitherto unprecedented number, I conceive it would be a meritorious act, in any one, to give information, through the channel of your Miscellany, where such society exists, and what are its prominent rules and regulations, and particularly the monthly contributions necessary to be paid, to ensure such permanency of effect. It is lamentable to read over the articles of some of those societies which I have seen, and to reflect, that their expectations, in a few years, will vanish, like a dream, from the ill calculated scheme on which they have raised them, and the smallness of the contribution paid by those deluded people, not being any way adequate to provide for the numbers that must, in the ordinary course of things, after a lapse of many years after the foundation, become dependent for support. If no one can be pointed out, which can be positively announced, as founded on sure and unerring principles, and which has stood the test of a period of years, sufficient to amount to an indisputable proof, I should esteem it a singular favour, if some of your ingenious correspondents would endeavour to ascertain, what weekly or monthly payments ought to be made, by the classes of men before-mentioned, to allow, in case of sickness and inability to labour, sufficient to support them, equal to what they would have gained from their exertions in health, and the usual allowance given by most of those societies, on a member's decease, for his funeral expences, which, I believe, in common in the country, is about 4l.

Establishments of this nature are so congenial

congenial to the spirit of the labouring poor, that they ought to be encouraged and promoted in every village, throughout the kingdom, as by their means, the poor would be enabled to become independent of seeking relief, in the hour of distress, from the parish rates, but become capable of meeting their calamities with composure and resignation, knowing they have a resource, to which they can, without fear, or hesitation, apply to for relief. Every parish ought, in my opinion, liberally to subscribe an annual sum towards such establishments, and the management of the concern be placed in the hands of some one person, competent to conduct it with care and impartiality, and not to pass in rotation, as is now the case, into the hands of those, many of whom can neither read nor write, nor are they capable of detecting any error in the accounts, or have abilities to foresee the necessity of, perhaps, some salutary amendments in their code of laws. Hoping to find my observations noticed, and my request complied with, by some friend to the industrious poor,

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

R. RUFFHEAD.

Lidlington, April, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANSWER to I. P.'S. ENQUIRY on the USE of HORSE-CHESNUTS.

THE fruit of this tree is eaten by goats, sheep, deer, oxen, and horses. It contains much farinaceous matter, which by undergoing a proper process, so as to divest it of its bitterness and acrimony, probably might afford a kind of bread. Starch has been made of it, and found to be very good. It appears also to be endowed with a saponaceous quality, as it is used, particularly in France and Switzerland, for the purpose of cleaning woollens, and in washing and bleaching linens. With a view to its errkine power, the Edinburgh college has introduced it into the *Materia Medica*. As a small portion of the powder, snuffed up the nostrills, readily excites sneezing; even the infusion or decoction of the fruit, produces this effect; it has therefore been recommended for the purpose of producing a discharge from the nose, which, in some complaints of the head and eyes, is found to be of considerable benefit. On the Continent, the bark of the horse-chesnut-tree, is sometimes substituted for the Peruvian bark.

Your's, &c.

P. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for December, I saw a well drawn up account of my late worthy friend, Mr. Linsey. The writer gives a little list of other honest clergymen who have sacrificed their temporal prospects to conscience, and withdrawn themselves from the establishment.

Though a very honourable, it is not a very numerous, list. I was therefore rather surprised that any one should be omitted; and that I did not see another very worthy friend of mine, the late Dr. Pike, in the respectable memorial.

Although he himself was always fond of the shade of retirement, and would carefully draw back from public notice, yet I believe it is universally known to one body of dissenters, at least, that he quitted the establishment soon after Mr. Linsey, about the year 1775, because he could no longer use its prescribed forms, nor again prescribe to its articles. And no man suffered more (of late years at least) in the cause of conscience than he did, while all the wants of a wife, eight children, a mother, and two sisters, pressed hard upon him.

Your's, &c.

W. B.

Chapter Coffee-house, Jan. 5, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your interesting and useful publication has been the vehicle, through which the plan and objects of my institution for the Cure of Impediments, and the Cultivation of English Elocution, have been announced to the world, from the first public dawnings of my discoveries, I have felt a natural propensity, through the same medium, occasionally to announce its progress, and the successive developement of my design. It will naturally occur to you, Sir, that to a professor of the science and practice of elocution, a very ample field of enquiry and of instruction is, in reality, laid open; and though, in the first instance, I have deemed it advisable to lay the principal stress, in all my public announcements, on that part of my plan which related to the removal of impediments, and the instruction of foreigners, as objects, though only of particular application, yet of the most prominent and serious importance; yet, neither in meditation nor in practice, have my views been confined to the mere circumstance of enabling my pupils

pupils to read with distinctness and propriety, and speak without obstruction or offensive peculiarity. Even before I adopted the profession of a public teacher, I had clearly perceived what practice has since demonstrated, the universality of the application of the general principles of elocution: that from the stem of physiological analysis (to which every part of my system for the treatment of impediments is referred) naturally spring, not only the blossoms of graceful and harmonious utterance in conversation and reading, but the matured and invigorating fruits of oratorical energy and impressiveness; nay, that even the arrangements and flow of language (in composition as well as speech) have a connection and dependence on the cultivation of the faculty of oral utterance:—the improvement of the nice perceptions of the ear, and a judicious attention to the action of the organs in the formation and combinations of the elements of spoken language, having an ultimate operation on the memory and imagination, in the recurrence, selection, and arrangement, of such words as enter into combination with the greatest facility and effect.

This view of my subject led me to consider the application of my principles to all the higher purposes, and ultimate objects, of a liberal education—to the last finishing and accomplishment of the studies of those ingenuous youths, who look upwards to the most eligible situations of active and public life. And when I critically examine the educational establishments, public and private, of my age and country, I thought I perceived, that an institution that would properly embrace these objects, was yet to be regarded as a desideratum. That oratory (tardy in its growth, and imperfect in its developement, among us) was already in its wane, required not the prejudices and fond partialities of age to suggest; even if I had been old enough, or cynical enough, for an infatuated partiality to the days that are past, merely because they were the days of fresher impression and more happy susceptibility; a much less elevated idea of oratorical perfection, than the contemplation of the models of antiquity, and the records of the effects of ancient eloquence, is calculated to inspire, might be sufficient to evince—that, notwithstanding the inducements held out in this country for the cultivation of oratory, we had yet not trodden in those true paths of emu-

lation, in which the efficient excellence of that accomplishment is to be attained. Hence, though a Chatham, indeed, had philippicised with almost Demosthenean effect; though a second Pitt had triumphed in the pomps of oratorical diction; though a Sheridan had blazed awhile, with all the corruscations of wit; though a Burke had astonished us, by his bold and successful excursions into all the varied regions of science, of genius, and of fancy; though an Erskine had surpassed all contemporary and compatriot competition, in forensic eloquence; and a Fox had atoned for a delivery the most offensive, and an action the most extravagant and ungraceful, by all the energies of oratorical mind, and the exhaustless affluence of thought and language;—yet, that happy union of dignity and ardour—of vehemence and harmony—of grace and energy—of comprehension and compression—thought, knowledge, voice, enunciation, and deportment—of inspired soul and excellent exterior, that constitute the genuine and perfect orator, had never but once (if once) illustrated the Senate and the name of Britain.

Fully persuaded that the tardiness, the imperfect manifestation, and premature decline, of oratorical phenomena, in a country, whose language, if properly wrought, is an exhaustless mine of oratorical capability, could only be attributed to the want of a proper system of oratorical education, it became an object of my ambition to supply this defect; and though an institution, expressly established for the education of the orator, might have been too bold a singularity, yet the studies and habits of my life, having been almost entirely oratorical, it seemed not quite presumptuous to hope, that by blending together (what indeed ought never to have been separated), the profession of the rhetorician with that of the teacher of elocution, and by making my institution, at the same time, a seminary for the study of history, and the graces of literary composition, something might be done towards the accomplishment of this great national object; without relinquishing, or in any way detracting from, the principle and ostensible object—the removal of those troublesome defects of utterance, that deprive so many of our species of the noblest privilege of their nature. Nay, for the furtherance of that very object, this part of my project, and the studies connected with it, appeared to be, if not absolutely indispensable, yet of the highest importance;

tance; since, by means of these, the stammerer, the falterer, and the throttler, while under the necessary regulations for the cure of his impediment, would enjoy all the opportunities, and be stimulated by all the incitements, for the cultivation of the most liberal and important branches of efficient education; and the hope might fairly and rationally be entertained, that, even from among the pupils of this description, might start forth some new Demosthenes, to enlighten and to energize the rising generation.

It was with these views, that, even in the infancy of my establishment, as soon as I had collected a few pupils around me, I constituted, as an essential part of my academical economy, a weekly society, which, if classical names had not been so much degraded by ridiculous misapplications, I would call the Lyceum of Oratory; but which, perhaps, may be efficiently described by the title of the Historical and Oratorical Society.

The first proceedings of this society, at the end of the year 1806, were not very promising; for my first pupils (as was to have been expected) were almost exclusively such whose cases were of the most desperate description; impediments that had baffled all the customary modes of treatment, and, what was worse, had occasioned the minds of the parties to remain in uncultivated ignorance, and their tempers (a consequence not unfrequent) to be vitiated by the unsocializing influence of their defects. With three or four lads of this description, assisted by two of my own *children* (and their years entitled them to no other denomination) commenced the first session of a society, which, from its successive growth, and the respectable disquisitions already entered on its journals, I have sufficient reason to hope, with confidence, may contribute, in some degree, towards diffusing a more successful cultivation of English oratory.

It was obvious, at any rate, that the necessity imposed upon these pupils, of delivering (with whatever difficulty) once in every week a set speech (written, or extemporary, according to the state of the case) upon a given subject, must produce some effect, both in the way of the attainment of knowledge, and the capacity of utterance. My partial success in these cases (for the generality of them did not remain long enough for a perfect cure) brought others to my institution that were not so formidable, and who had means and patience to persevere, to

the complete accomplishment of their object. At the same time, pupils of another description, who had no actual impediments, but were emulous of improvement, in conversational eloquence, in oratory, and composition, joined the society. A more particular organization became necessary; the precaution of a few simple laws, for the exclusion of visitors, and the direction of its members; and a regular journal to record its proceedings. The following are, at present, the principal regulations of the society:—"That its meetings be regularly held, in the library of the institution, every Monday evening, at half-past seven, from the beginning of October to the latter end of May;—That no person be admitted to the discussions, but such as are regularly registered as members of the society;—That every domestic pupil of the institution, and every gentleman entered as a private pupil for a course of twenty-four lessons, be considered a member of the society for the time being, on complying with the established regulations;—That all pupils entering for a quarter of a year, in any of the classes of instruction, be considered as members, on the same condition, for the entire season; and that those who have been pupils of the institution (domestic or private) for an entire year, have the privilege of members, so long as the society shall continue to exist;—That gentlemen of respectability, not otherwise pupils of the institution, may be admitted as annual members, on payment of a stipulated subscription;—That a few gentlemen of literary and scientific reputation, or of eminence in the liberal professions (and such only), may, upon a proper application, be admitted as honorary members;—That every member of the society open, in his turn, with a written dissertation, the question previously proposed for discussion; and every member be prepared to deliver his sentiments, in his turn, if called upon, during the further discussion of such question; and that it be expected, with the exception of the opening dissertation, that the members shall deliver their sentiments extemporary; but that such members, as have strong impediments of speech, shall be indulged, during the early stages of their treatment, previously to write their speeches, and have them prepared and rehearsed, according to the plan of exercises prescribed in the institution;—That every member shall, at his own expense, cause his written dissertations to be fairly transcribed

transcribed into the journals of the society; and that minutes of the speeches of the other members, be regularly taken by the secretary, and preserved in the same record;—That no decision or vote be taken, or any question debated in this society; the objects being historical enquiry and oratorical improvement, not the strife of prejudice, or the victory of dogmatism.

Besides these regulations, it soon became apparent that some settled plan was desirable with respect to the objects of discussion. At first I had satisfied myself with the mere exclusion of subjects of religious controversy and party politics; but now, I began to think it necessary that the society should have for its object the systematic pursuit of some important branch of practical attainment. The most essential objects of study in the formation of the mental character of the orator are, for the substance and matter of his discourses, history, (including the progress of opinion, jurisprudence, political economy, and constitutional law); for induction and sentiment, moral philosophy (including the study and regulation of the passions, those parts of logic that are not merely technical, and those of metaphysics that are not beyond the reach of general comprehension); and poetry, for the depth of pathos and the energies of impressive diction. These then were to be the principal objects recommended to the attention of my oratorical pupils. But the two latter were obviously to be regarded as applicable only to the illustration and enforcement of that fundamental and indispensable knowledge comprised in the former. To have made the technicalities of rhetoric, the dilemmas of casuistry, the distinctions of criticism, or the effusions of fancy, the subjects of our declamations, would have been to have neglected the foundations, while we were employed upon the embellishments, of the edifice. To be an orator to any effective or beneficent purpose, it is necessary to be an historian. To be a British orator, above all things, the speaker should have prepared his mind by a profound attention to British history. In conformity with this mode of reasoning, I adopted for the society, at the beginning of the year 1808, a plan of regular disquisition, from which it has never since departed (except in a single instance, which afforded the meeting an opportunity of being edified by the antiquarian researches of an Honorary

member, eminent for his attainments in that department of literature)—a plan which I conceived would be equally useful to the professor of the law, the incipient senator, the general student, and the independent gentleman. This was no other than to take, for the subjects of discussion, in regular series, all the prominent facts and epochs of English history: the succession of events, the progress of society, arts, and legislation; the rise and decline of customs, orders, and institutions; and the characters of the respective actors in the great drama of national progression. The five following questions, which were first in this series, will serve to exemplify the plan and object of our enquiries. 1. "How far back into the historical antiquities of the respective tribes or nations, who have contributed to the population of this country, can we advantageously look, for the origin of the particular institutions which are to be regarded as the peculiar advantages of the English constitution? And what are the particular institutions specifically referable to the respective people?"—2. "How far are we in possession of any authentic evidence relative to the particular institutions of Alfred? What parts of those institutions are to be regarded as merely collated from former codes and traditions? What parts as having originated in himself and his immediate counselors? And how far did those institutions survive the successive shocks of the Danish and Norman conquests?"—3. "In what nations, or among what different tribes, that have contributed to the population of modern Europe, will any vestiges of the trial by jury be found. What is the evidence of its having been one of the institutions of Alfred (original or adopted)? Or how far it may be considered as introduced or modified by the Normans?"—4. "How far are we to consider the feudal institutions as innovations introduced by the Norman conquest? How far were they practically inconsistent with the previous state of political organization among the Saxons? And what were their operations on the morals and happiness of the community?"—5. "Which ought to be considered as the greatest character, Egbert, (who founded the English monarchy,) Canute the Great, or William the Conqueror?"

In this manner have we proceeded for two successive sessions, investigating every event and circumstance of importance,

ance, from the earliest records of our history to the accession of Henry the Seventh; and making some incursions into the reigns of the Tudors as far as to the days of the Reformation, concluded the discussions of the last season with a comparison of the merits and demerits of the houses of Tudor and Plantaganet; and the advantages and disadvantages resulting to the country from the government of the respective princes of either dynasty.

At the discussion of these questions I have regularly presided, to point out the sources of information, to interrogate the speakers as to the authorities for disputed facts, to rectify their mistakes, assist them in appreciating the value of historical evidence, and religiously to enforce the observance, even in the ardour of debate, of the undeviating language of decorum and urbanity: and as care has been taken that the library of my institution should never be unfurnished with any books that it could be necessary to refer to, for the illustration of the subject in debate; and as every immediate pupil at least has been obliged to take his share in every discussion, though *all* may not have been formed into orators (a consummation neither practicable nor desirable) no member of the society could well avoid making some progress in the attainment of historical knowledge, and in the habit of confident and fluent utterance.

For the minuteness with which we have traced, step by step, the progress of our early history, I had several motives. To those who may choose to partake for successive years in our discussions, the advantages will be obvious of having thus laid a firm foundation in the historical antiquities of their country, whose history and institutions they are hereafter to examine in their more advanced stages. To those (the period of whose instruction being closed) who have retired to their distant homes, or are closely engaged in their professional vocations, it will be valuable, to have been so far conducted through the thorny road of early investigation, and to be left to their own industry and farther attainment at an era of encreasing interest, where the allurements and excitements to further enquiry and attainment are perpetually unfolding. But I am free to confess, that a motive not less powerful in my mind was the desire of not

meddling with the more recent period till the nature of my undertaking were popularly understood, beyond the danger of suspicion: for I am well aware how much prejudice has to do in retarding the progress of the most useful establishments; and how important it is for a public teacher, or the professor of any liberal science, to be armed against misrepresentation, and to have his views and objects understood for precisely what they are. The jealousy of that precaution is now no longer necessary. The objects of my institution are now, I believe, pretty well understood to be no other than they are professed to be—the improvement of English elocution, and the cultivation of the accomplishments connected with the completion of a liberal education, and the efficient endowments for the eligible departments of active life; and the respectable pupils, of all parties and of all opinions, who have already partaken of the instructions of that institution, and of these discussions in particular, will bear testimony for me, that my system interferes not with the parties or the theories of those who are entrusted to my care. To spread the facts of history before them, to guide them to the attainment of a thorough knowledge of the institutions of their country; to store my shelves, impartially, for their edification, with every respectable authority, *pro* and *con*, for every period or event of disputed record; to form their taste for the more elegant departments of literature, and to inspire, at once, a thirst for knowledge and for eloquence, and an emulation of utility and distinction in their generation, whatever may be their class, their party, or their professional destination—these are the views with which, in the next session of the historical and oratorical society (which, with the resumption of the customary courses of instruction in my establishment, will open on the first Monday of October) I shall proceed to direct the attention of my pupils to these two important periods of the English annals; the first of which begins with the accession of the house of Tudor, and the second of which terminates with the abdication of James. Whether the whole of the events of those two interesting epochs will be discussed during a single session of the society, I do not by any means predict: but I believe I may venture to announce to those who are interested in the intelligence,

gence, that in the library of my institution will now be found almost every historian, and every accessible document, that can be useful in the free investigation of any important question that can arise out of the events of those periods. One alteration it is my intention to make in the conduct of this society, which I hope may be regarded as an improvement. Hitherto, every Monday evening, during the session, has been devoted to the discussions of the pupils; and my own lectures and remarks have been only incidental, and like those discussions, have been merely private. For the future, it is my intention to devote the first Monday of every month to a public lecture on the study of history, and its application to the purposes of senatorial, forensic, and popular oratory. To these lectures every member of the society will have free admission; and on these evenings, and these alone, the attendance of ladies will be solicited. The discussions of the society must still continue, as heretofore, accessible to the pupils and members only. The first public lecture will be on "The five grand epochs of English history; the state and objects of jurisprudence, during those epochs, and the degrees of attention due to each of them, respectively, by the student of oratory."

Such, sir, is the history, and such are the objects, of my infant, but hitherto growing, society, for the cultivation of historical knowledge and oratorical accomplishment. I have already trespassed too long upon your attention, to detain you by a tedious apology; I shall therefore only just observe, that perhaps few things could contribute more to the advancement of science, and to extend the operation of useful establishments, than a free and full announcement of the plans, views, and means, of such establishments, authenticated by the signature of their respective projectors, (who would thus become responsible to the public, in person and reputation, for the fulfilment of their professions,) through the medium of a Miscellany so widely circulated as that by which so many obligations, in the furtherance of his professional pursuits, have been conferred on,

Sir,
Your obliged,
J. THELWALL.

Bedford-Place,
10th August, 1809.
MONTHLY MAG, No. 189.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REFORM in the REPRESENTATION of the COMMONS HOUSE of PARLIAMENT.

THE Speech* published by the Committee, which conducted the Westminster Election, may assuredly be regarded as authentic.

I therefore transcribe from it, and lay before your readers, the Plan of Reform, which Sir Francis Burdett, on deliberation, has regarded as the fittest to be proposed. It is this:

"I. That freeholders, householders, and others, subject to direct taxation for the support of the poor, the church, and the state, be required to elect members to serve in Parliament.

"II. That each county be subdivided, according to its taxed male population, and each subdivision required to elect one representative.

"III. That the votes be taken in each parish by the parish officers; and all the elections finished in one and the same day.

"IV. That the parish officers make the returns to the sheriff's court, to be held for that purpose, at stated periods.

"V. And that Parliaments be brought to a constitutional duration."

The first article is, in effect, accommodating the *original* principle of *county representation* to the state and circumstances of the times.

Formerly, with few exceptions, those who were not *freeholders*, were in a state of *villanage* or *slavery*, and, consequently, excluded from political rights. That odious and unnatural state being abolished, it is contrary to reason, that an exclusion founded on it should be continued.

I apprehend, that, in practice, the admission to the exercise of elective suffrage, under this clause, would be found to include few beyond the taxable housekeepers. For, except in the inns of court, &c. there are few, not being housekeepers, who pay *directly* to the poor, the church, and the state. I do, however, acknowledge, that I think, with Major Cartwright, that the object of the provision, in the 2d article, is evidently to *facilitate* and *shorten* elections, so that they might every where, on a *general election*, be begun and concluded in *one day*, thus taking away the causes and opportunities of cabal, intrigue, corruption, intemperance, disorder, and outrage; and all the shameless, and de-

* Speech.—Bone and Hogg. Lond. 1809.
X
structive

structive abuses of the elective franchise at present prevalent.

Person, not merely property, is the subject of *representation*; and that every male inhabitant, not being a criminal, or infirm, or habitually a pauper, ought to exercise the right of suffrage, and might on this score exercise it without any danger.

The limitation to the choice of *one* representative in each subdivision, is to secure the most *effective* and *decided* choice to the electors. At the same time, it must be acknowledged, it diminishes the number of voters in each subdivision, by one half, and increases the subdivisions in the same proportion; and unless where population is very thinly scattered, this appears a material disadvantage, for the extent of numbers, which form the elective bodies, is assuredly a great object.

To the 3d article, I own I do object to the taking of the votes by parishes. It is an exceedingly *unequal* division. In some instances it would be much too extensive, as in the great parishes of the metropolis; in others, it would be much too small, and let in dangerous opportunities of fraud and corruption. I think, the ancient constitutional division by *hundreds*, far preferable for this purpose; dividing sometimes a very large hundred, and consolidating occasionally, two small contiguous hundreds.

The 4th article is a matter of arrangement, and depends on the 3d. If the sheriff's court were held, as anciently, by adjournment, from three weeks to three weeks, throughout the county, and held, at an election for Parliament, by proper deputies, on the same day, in the different hundreds, the ordinary sheriff's court might answer a purpose, which the late Sir George Nares, I know from himself, had much at heart; that of trying the smaller felonies and misdemeanors, before the magistrates and jury of the district, and preventing the excessive grievance of long previous imprisonment.

The 5th plan, for bringing back Parliaments to their constitutional duration, has my entire concurrence. By that, of course, is meant annual Parliaments.

It is obvious, that on this plan many great towns, which have comparatively few freeholders, and have no otherwise any share in the representation, would have an effectual and equal share in it.

That the great represented cities, such as London, York, Norwich, &c. would have their representation increased, and

the exercise of elective suffrage facilitated.

That boroughs of the second order, having from one or two to four or five hundred votes, would still vote as included in their respective subdivisions, and thus exercise their suffrage, in a manner more free and independent than at present, because more comprehensive and equal.

That the close boroughs would be deprived of that undue representation, which deforms and disorders the whole system; but the individuals would not be disfranchised; they would be real instead of nominal electors.

Your's, &c. CAPEL LOFT.

ERRATA.—In our Number of August 1, under the head of "Reform in Parliament of the Representation of the Commons," page 22—Dele *ready*, after "already"—dele *hundred*, after "500."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ADVOCATES for Reform have long directed our attention to the radical evil in borough influence and family connection. While this remains untouched, esteemed sacred as our freeholds, how can liberty guide our councils? Could this influence be done away, we should have a chance of peaceable reform. I think we have hope, if such men as conducted the election of Sir Francis Burdett, at Westminster, would patronize the plan, a short time would prove of what stuff our country is made. I fear not, but on fair trial, we shall have every cause for triumph.

The plan is this—Raise a society fund, under the management of a London committee, with branches in every county at least, whose declared object shall be the protection of the independence of election, and electors from undue influence. The business of the committee must be providing assistance to the persecuted; and, in case of ejection from house or land, to recommend the sufferers to those of the society who may have an opportunity to put them in a situation to provide for themselves and families. I need not remind you that the fear of poverty and ruin is the principal means by which borough returns are regulated. Surely it is of the first importance in society to protect us in the exercise of our free choice of counsellors; this effected, I confidently look forward to the rapid improvement of every part of administration, which, by a wise and economical arrangement,

arrangement, would soon raise the nation from the depth of distress to honor and prosperity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Dr. Smith's "Introduction to Botany," mention is made of a remarkable property of the common Annual Sun-flower (*Helianthus annuus*) which is, that the flower follows the course of the sun during the day, and in the night-time (the stalk untwisting) returns to the east, to face the sun the next morning. I wish some of your botanical readers would take the pains to ascertain this circumstance by sowing, in different situations, the seeds of this plant, particularly in exposed situations, not near walls, or other buildings, and communicate the results to your Miscellany. Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the number of curiosities preserved by Mr. Donovan, in his late Museum, was a large piece of sheet-lead, which was taken from the roof of an old house, pulled down upwards of fifty years since, and which is perforated with worm-holes in every direction, just as we see a piece of wood when the worm has preyed on it; the surface is also fretted by the worm in some places as deep as its body, and in others only slightly touched. Annexed to it is a certificate, in the hand-writing of the celebrated Judge Blackstone, describing the exact situation where this curiosity was found, and which of course removes every doubt of its being an imposition.

It has been a question among naturalists, whether certain insects did prey on metals or not; and some have even gone so far as to assert, that they not only eat iron, but also sand, gravel, &c. &c. Small portions of the latter we know birds will make choice of, which is for the purpose of assisting digestion; but what nourishment a worm could produce from lead would puzzle a chemist to determine, amid all his accuracies of its component parts.

The fact is incontrovertible, however, and may serve at least to decide a point, that all metals are not impervious to insects.

While I am addressing you, give me leave to mention, that a friend of mine

lately told me of his intention to sheath a vessel with zinc instead of copper, which is now used to protect the hull from the worms. He calculated on a considerable saving in the cost; and of the effect in preserving of ships, as well by this metal as by copper, there was no difference. Nails made of zinc he had often used, and he found them on the ships to be as perfect after two or three voyages as when they were first driven, this metal not being liable to corrosion in salt water; and he had several proofs of it on vessels that belonged to the West India trade. Your's, &c. M. B. London, July, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN abundant supply of water has justly been considered a very great advantage to a city; but when it is confined to that obtained from pit-wells, great inconvenience arises to the inhabitants from carrying it to their houses; while in the cases of accidental fire, the carriage of the water is a great hindrance to the exertions of the fire-men, and thereby much increases the danger of conflagration.

But while a town is supplied by means of pipes, the ease of obtaining water, by promoting cleanliness, must be of great advantage to the health and comfort of the inhabitants; while the fire-plugs, and other contrivances, greatly facilitate the means of extinguishing fire. It is therefore almost incredible to think, that the citizens of any large town should feel satisfied, without so essential a means of health and safety, and which generally lies so easily within their reach.

Spring-water has been very often used in preference to river-water, for supplying towns, by means of pipes; but this preference was given merely, because of its apparently greater purity. For spring-water, however pure to the eye, often contains foreign ingredients, hurtful to the human constitution. These ingredients, modern chemistry has enabled us to detect. On this subject, I beg leave to refer to "An analysis of the pit-wells, and mineral waters of Glasgow; with observations medical, and æconomical," speedily to be published by Dr. Ure, of the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow.

But whether the foreign ingredient in spring-water, happen to be hurtful or not to the human constitution, yet river water, from its softness, is the fittest for washing,

washing, for culinary purposes, and for the processes of bleaching, dying, &c. in manufactures.

In its usual state, however, river water contains certain earthy particles, which give it a muddy and unpleasant appearance. In order to get quit of these, filtering stones, and other contrivances, have been long in use. But in this part of the kingdom, the filtration of the water, on a more extensive scale, has been the subject of much attention, and has for several years past been successfully practised.

At Glasgow, filtration on a very large scale has lately been conducted at the Cranston-hill water-works, for supplying that city with water from the west; executed under the direction of Mr. Robertson Buchanan, civil engineer. There is reason to suppose this is the first instance in Britain of filtration being accomplished on so large a scale, with sufficient purity. The effect is such, that though the Clyde during floods is very muddy, the water even at such times is rendered as transparent as the purest spring-water. The construction of the filter is extremely simple, and might be easily adopted in any other situation, where a large supply of pure water is required. A plentiful supply of good water to bleachers, dyers, &c. begins already to be powerfully felt about Glasgow.

In order to procure good water, manufacturing establishments have often been erected on remote situations, labouring under great disadvantage, from want of hands, carriage of goods, &c. Manufacturers are now convinced, that it is a very great advantage to have their works near the market. Hence, cotton-mills are now almost confined to the manufacturing towns. Those operations which depend on good water, such as bleaching, dying, and callicoe printing, will, of course, also be brought to the towns where good water can be procured. This will naturally have the effect of increasing the riches and prosperity of such places.

While the public are benefited by such undertakings, it is satisfactory to observe, that when judiciously conducted, the individuals more immediately concerned, receive ample returns for the capital which they embark. For example, every one knows the very great rise which has taken place on the New River Company, whose shares, which originally cost only

one hundred pounds, have risen to the enormous sum of thirteen thousand pounds.

Your's, &c.

X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL very much obliged by your giving the earliest publicity in your interesting Magazine to my communication and queries on the subject of Friendly Societies, which appear in your number, published 1st of May last, page 304, and by W. N.'s speedy communication in return, which has place in the following number, page 413. W. N. seems to be similarly circumstanced with myself, in regard to an earnest desire to procure such information as may lead to a speedy and effectual correction of the errors which have hitherto proved so fatal to these societies; and to have the subject brought under that consideration which its high importance merits. We are therefore under the greatest obligations to Mrs. Cappe, and to P. for the very valuable information contained in their able and intelligent communications in your two numbers, published 1st Sept. and 1st Oct. last, pages 117 and 209, which are evidently the dictates of minds, whose laudable object is the amelioration of the condition of mankind, both with respect to their present and future concerns.

The information is valuable and highly interesting to me at least, who am interested in the formation of a society on a plan of permanent usefulness, but totally unacquainted with political arithmetic, the doctrine of probabilities, &c. (nor have I leisure or ability to study them,) and who had not seen Dr. Price's Treatise on Reversionary Payments until after I addressed you on the 17th March last; nor have I yet been able to avail myself of the suggestions contained in Mrs. Cappe's publication, to which she refers, it not yet having come to my hand, though ordered from London two months since. The information is valuable also to the public in general, as it throws great light on a subject treated with much indifference and neglect, though of first-rate importance and general utility—a subject which appears not to have met with its merited consideration, excepting from a few individuals, whose labours are not sufficiently known, or their value sufficiently appreciated; and whose opinions and advices have not

not been so extensively diffused amongst all ranks of the community as they ought to have been, to produce the salutary effects which these few praiseworthy individuals had in view. Indulge me then, sir, in the liberty of a few additional remarks, which however superficial, insipid, and uninteresting, to the majority of your readers, may be found suitable, and in some degree interesting and useful, to others, within whose view they may come. I feel myself justified in the idea I entertained respecting the inefficiency of the plans of the greater number of friendly societies, by the valuable and convincing statements of Dr. Price and Mr. Morgan, and by the corroborating testimony of your intelligent correspondent, P. who states, that 96 instances out of 100 of friendly societies have "ultimately proved useless and nugatory, or of no effect, from the payments being found inadequate to the demands." This is a shocking consideration indeed! Is it not a most melancholy circumstance to find associations unable to afford the support to their sick and aged members, which they confidently depended on, and which it was intended they should receive? The aged and infirm, unable to earn a livelihood, and without friends to assist, are thus disappointed in their just expectations of receiving that aid and subsistence in their old age, which for a long series of years they had, at the expense of many personal and family privations, contributed from a bare income to procure, and on which they necessarily relied with implicit confidence, not as a *charitable benefaction*, but as *matter of right*. Their contributions went merely to the support of others, whilst not a sixpence is left for themselves, when their wants require to be supplied. Many suffering widows thus also experience a similar disappointment.

This serious evil then loudly calls for the application of a remedy. And, perhaps, so long as parliamentary interference is withheld, nothing may be better calculated to assist in effecting a cure than in the most public manner, viz. through a medium, such as your publication; or even through the daily newspapers, to expose the pernicious effects of injudicious schemes. Under this conviction, I again repeat my gratitude to Mrs. Cappe, and to P. for their very obliging and important communications; and if any farther observations occur which they may conceive to be conducive to the fullest elucidation of the subject,

I hope they will have the goodness to furnish them. P. is intreated not to withhold from the public the account of the society scheme to which he alludes, and which he expresses his readiness to furnish, if required. And I also beg leave earnestly to request such communications from your other numerous intelligent correspondents as will bring the matter under the fullest discussion.

By this means the very desirable end of putting a stop to the impositions on the public, and to all the evils resulting from the insufficiency and iniquity of schemes founded on erroneous principles may be attained. And it is certain that the discussion now instituted in your extensively-circulated Magazine will find its way amongst a great many of those most immediately interested in it, and by that means produce the happiest results. It may be the means of making the multitude think, and of suggesting to the clergy and gentlemen of consideration and influence in the different parishes, the propriety of making themselves so sufficiently acquainted with the subject as to be enabled to counteract, through their superior knowledge of suitable plans, the farther extension of evil. By their voluntary assistance and advice in retrieving the affairs of such societies, already established, as are not yet irretrievably beyond redemption, and in maturing the plans of those to be hereafter established, they would render essential service to the community. While legislative influence to oppose the evils which are the subject of these remarks continues to be withheld, it would also be of essential benefit were schoolmasters, in addition to the rules in annuities commonly taught from the books on arithmetic, to instruct their pupils in the knowledge of all the rules and tables necessary in making the calculations adapted to, and requisite in, the formation of friendly society schemes on the true principles of stability: and that all the writers on arithmetic would insert in their respective treatises these rules and tables, with perspicuous solutions and explanations.

It is matter of deep regret, that the Bill for establishing the plan proposed by Dr. Price, many years ago, for enabling the labouring poor to provide support for themselves in sickness and old age, by small weekly savings from their wages, after passing the House of Commons, was rejected in the House of Lords. In one department of your Magazine, entitled

titled "Abstract of the Public Laws enacted by the British Legislature," we occasionally find an enumeration of acts for amending acts, acts for repealing acts, bills for explaining acts, &c. but in these enumerations we have not yet discovered any abstract of "An act providing against the formation of societies for the benefit of old age, widows, &c. unless their plans be previously submitted to the revision of persons competent to judge as to their efficiency." Such an act would be productive of more real benefit, and do more credit to the voluminous roll of legislative enactments, than many of those by which it is swelled. Would it not then be becoming, and highly expedient, that the legislature should now resume the subject, and declare the formation of any such societies to be illegal without parliamentary sanction: and provide against that sanction being obtained, unless the justices of the peace, at their quarter sessions, were satisfied that the proposed schemes were in strict conformity with certain fixed plans of permanent utility, by which alone their sanction was to be regulated. The preamble to the act 33d Geo. 3d, chap. 54, entitled, "An act for the encouragement and relief of Friendly Societies," runs thus: "Whereas the protection and encouragement of friendly societies in this kingdom, for raising by voluntary subscription of the members thereof, separate funds for the mutual relief and maintenance of the said members in sickness, old age, and infirmity, is likely to be attended with very beneficial effects, by promoting the happiness of individuals, and at the same time diminishing the public burdens," &c. That protection and encouragement, on its hitherto feeble, limited, and defective plan, is not calculated to produce, nay, cannot possibly produce, those beneficial effects professedly aimed at by the legislature, whilst a toleration is given to the erroneous and consequently pernicious schemes almost universally adopted. So long as such a toleration is given by the legislature, they frustrate their professed intention of encouraging associations for public benefit. Instead of being the encouragers of schemes calculated to produce beneficial effects, they become, in this instance, only the encouragers of public evils. Societies, whose schemes are wrong-founded, in availing themselves of parliamentary sanction, by

getting their rules confirmed under act 33d Geo. 3d, chap. 54, do not thereby avert or ward off the bankruptcy, and consequent calamity and distress, which is the necessary and unavoidable consequence of the errors of their schemes. Although the legislature have not yet thought it expedient to patronize them aright, they might at any rate prevent the societies, through inadvertency and ignorance, from forming their constitutions on principles ineffective in their nature, and consequently ruinous in their operation, to the individuals concerned.

Mrs. Cappe's elegant observations cannot fail to be perused with a lively interest by all who are solicitous for information on the present subject: as also P.'s, who has, in narrow compass, exposed the glaring fallacy and insufficiency of the scheme which I have submitted to public opinion, although neither he nor any other person has as yet stated an opinion of the extent of single, quarterly, or annual payments, requisite to support it. This I still anxiously look for in complete tabular form. It was from my own conviction of its inadequacy to stand the test of time, that I was induced to trouble you, Mr. Editor, with the few hasty observations with which it was accompanied: and that for the two-fold purpose, 1st of obtaining such information as might enable me to put the projectors to rights with regard to their scheme; and, 2dly, by a public exposure of its errors, to warn the proposers of other societies of the dangers which may arise from, nay, of the evils which are the certain and inevitable consequence, of not previously consulting persons sufficiently qualified to furnish the calculations necessary for ensuring the permanency of the institutions.

It cannot be too extensively known, or too strongly impressed on the public mind, that a few illiterate town or country persons, or those who have never studied the subject, are by no means qualified to form schemes for friendly societies on such principles as to ensure the permanent usefulness of the institutions. This is amply verified by the failure of all the societies instituted by persons of that description. In the name of wonder, what else could be expected? The formation of such schemes is a matter of more importance, and attended with much greater difficulty, than the great majority are aware of, or can possibly be expected to know. It should there-
fore

fore be undertaken by none but those thoroughly versant in the complex and intricate political and mathematical calculations.

Out of many hundreds, there is not perhaps a single society in this neighbourhood whose scheme is not defective and fallacious, as well as that of the one your correspondent P. shews the inaccuracy of, excepting the Glasgow Annuity Society, instituted in the present year, and deservedly announced with approbation in the Glasgow Courier newspaper, of 31st March last. Persons of either sex, and of any age under 60, are admitted members, and the tables regulating the payments to the fund, and annuities derivable, are computed by rule in question 6th, vol. 1st, of Dr. Price on Annuities, only substituting the Northampton probabilities of life, and reckoning interest at 5 per cent. From the general reliance held on Dr. Price's authority, the institution promises permanent utility. This society deserves praise for circulating, gratis, a printed abstract of their plan, with a minute account of the principles on which it is founded: to which are added several extracts from Dr. Price on Annuities, exposing the ruinous principles of the London societies.

Your correspondent P. submits to public opinion a scheme more adapted to general utility. But, as the data required on which to build the foundation of society schemes, comprehending a multiplicity of appendages, (as Mrs. Cappe says) "would render the undertaking extremely arduous, and as one single error might endanger the whole superstructure," it becomes matter of consideration whether it may not be most adviseable to have every institution of this sort as little complicated as possible, and form separate establishments, one for the provision of males alone, and another for that of females. However, the more general utility schemes of any kind, if not unnecessarily or improperly complicated, are calculated to produce, the better; it would therefore be a most desirable thing were the public in possession of calculations adequate to meet the several contingencies embraced by these schemes.

I cannot, however, but greatly approve of the plan of female benefit societies, suggested by Mrs. Cappe. And were the Duchess of Montrose, whose benevolent goodness diffuses blessings and comfort around her, if unacquainted

with, to inform herself of the nature of these institutions, and patronize them in this quarter, it would greatly add to her Grace's other acts of munificence. This noble lady, since her arrival in Scotland, has considerably augmented the former liberal provisions for the poor of the parish in which the seat of the Montrose family is situated, and of those of the neighbouring parishes. While the family reside at Buchanan House, she distributes portions of meal, weekly or monthly, and excellent broth, thrice a week, amongst the needy, who either come or send for it. She clothes the naked, administers medicines to the sick, and has instituted a sewing school at her own expense, for the instruction of young orphan girls, and those of poor parentage, and furnishes them with apparel. There are many ladies also in this part of the kingdom, distinguished for their deeds of benevolence, who would readily follow the example; and female friendly societies, unheard of here before the receipt of your Magazine, published 1st Sept. last, in which allusion is made to them by Mrs. Cappe, would thus happily become generally introduced in Scotland.

It is a circumstance not relished here, that the computations made are universally on the principle of walking allowance being half of the bedfast. It is considered as being too great a disproportion, and that it would be more suitable were the allowances as in the proportion of 7s. 6d. while walking about, to 10s. while confined to bed: of 6s. walking about to 8s. bedfast, &c. Instead of being entitled to allowances only in the event of attaining the ages of 60, 65, and 70, it would in many cases be more desirable to have the allowances to commence *at any time, or at any age whatever*, that the members may be incapacitated for labour. Many meet with accidents and misfortunes at an early period of life, which can neither be foreseen nor prevented, and would thus be left totally destitute and unprovided for. The circumstances of different bodies of men require plans of institutions for providing for sickness, &c. different from any yet submitted to the public. Your correspondent W. N. in number published 1st June, page 414, mentions a society which, among others, rejects as members, "sailors, plumbers, glaziers, and several other trades considered dangerous or unwholesome." If excluded from other societies, to prevent themselves from being excluded from a participation

participation of the benefits arising from a fund for their provision during incapacity of labour, whether from sickness, misfortune, or old age, tradesmen of the above descriptions might form a society amongst themselves. No doubt, probabilities of life are more in favour of, or against, some classes than others. Societies composed of classes of the above description would only require to have their payments regulated by tables calculated from probabilities somewhat different from those generally admitted, and particularly adapted to the respective classes. Tables calculated to meet these, and other circumstances, which may by many be adverted to, would be of essential benefit.

I am convinced that the minds of the people in this part will be more susceptible of conviction than those of the members of several societies described by Dr. Price, as foolishly and obstinately persevering in error in opposition to his serious admonitions and remonstrances, and while they at the same time experimentally felt the bad effects of their ruinous principles, by the imperious necessity of making frequent reductions of their annuities, and ending at last in dissolution. I know a few societies who are just now waiting for such advice, applicable to them, as may be afforded by the result of this discussion, of which they intend to avail themselves in new-modelling their schemes, and regulating their future conduct. Some societies also to begin of new, depend on that advice for their government.

Therefore, if Mr. Morgan, or Mr. Friend, also alluded to by Mrs. Cappe as an able calculator, or others sufficiently qualified, would espouse the cause through your medium, the object aimed at might be attained: and they will probably feel it an incumbent duty, as well as a pleasure, to oblige the public by doing so. And considering that it cannot be more extensively circulated than through the *Monthly Magazine*, you, Mr. Editor, will perhaps coincide in opinion with me, that a portion of your pages cannot be more advantageously occupied than by presenting to the public, from time to time, such information on this subject with which I have so long encroached on your patience. The alarming extent of mischief and distress accruing from the failure upon failure of many of the societies in this neighbourhood, which is yearly witnessed, and of what must unavoidably flow from the evident state of

decay in which the remaining ones are and will continue to be till bankruptcy takes place, if not immediately reformed, excites in me a sincere wish to avert such mischief from the society in which I have interested myself, and also from others which may hereafter arise. This I hope will apologize for me, having no other apology to offer.

Since I troubled you last, I have learned that the Clyde Society, of Port Glasgow, instituted the 15th day of Oct. 1790, and composed of the most respectable merchants and shipmasters in Glasgow, Port Glasgow, Greenock, Dumbarton, &c. is already advanced so far in the decline as to render a re-organization of its plan absolutely necessary, and in which the managers are now actually engaged. A pity it will be, if so respectable an association should a second time fall into error, by consulting their own fancies alone, instead of the opinion of a calculator, versant in the doctrine of annuities, who can furnish them with a plan, on the permanency of which they may safely rely! Were they and other societies in the same predicament to correspond together, and act in concert for the purpose of obtaining suitable advice, the best consequences would most likely result to themselves and others.

Had I command of leisure time, which I have not, I would nevertheless consider the computation of the table of payments, at different ages, adequate to meet the benefits held out by this society, in which I am most particularly interested, as an extremely complicated and arduous undertaking. It is far beyond what I can pretend to be competent to perform. I therefore tremble, lest after my application for information, through your valuable miscellany, considering it as the fountain head, the scheme of this society should contain one single error capable of endangering the fabric in the smallest degree. Notwithstanding the very prompt and obliging portions of information already furnished by your three correspondents who have taken up the subject, unless some of your readers, fully qualified for the task, will have the goodness to state the precise calculations on which it ought to be reared, the superstructure will in all likelihood be improperly founded. Presuming, however, upon the goodness of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Friend, and that they are amongst the number of your readers, I console myself with the expectation of being soon favoured through them with the calculations

calculations solicited. But here I may be too presumptuous and sanguine. The calculations I solicit may be a work of more labour than I am aware of.

Your's, &c. J. M.

Dumbartonshire, Dec. 5, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
NOTWITHSTANDING the public prints have lately teemed with advertisements, &c. calculated to ridicule, and put every one out of conceit with Joint-Stock Companies, I venture to promulgate a discovery, which I have for many years enjoyed the benefit of; but deeming it of such national consequence to the health and pockets of my fellow-citizens, I can no longer refrain from informing the public, that, having long been obliged, by the duties of my profession, to lead a sedentary life in London, by which my health was greatly impaired, I resolved to try some method, whereby, since I was unable to visit the country, I might cause the country air to visit me; and after much trouble and expense, I have the pleasure to announce, that I have so completely succeeded, as now to keep myself and some particular friends in sound bodily health and mental vigour, by resorting to the air of different parts of Great Britain, which, by a new contrivance, is bottled, and sent to me in its utmost purity; so that by means of the stock now in my possession, if I wish to taste the air of Scotland, I reach a bottle from the Highlands, and after drawing the cork, employ my power of suction, to convey its contents to my lungs, when, in a few minutes, I find myself another creature, and as hungry as if I had gone to bottle the air on its native mountain; but, by the bye, this sort of air has caused a terrible lengthening of my butcher's bill for the last year.

In like manner, I can resort to a bottle of pure air from any of the watering places, or other salubrious parts of England or Wales; but, after all, I am particularly partial to the air which is bottled on Hampstead Heath, when the wind is in the north-west quarter, and that description of air (though other sorts may be kept for the satisfaction of different customers), I would recommend to the inhabitants of London and Westminster, as a sure mode of saving the intolerable expenses, and answering all the purposes of journies to watering places,
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riding out twice a day, taking stomachic lozenges, and other numerous medicines, for strengthening the bodily system, and exhilarating the spirits, &c. &c.

A central and happy spot is fixed on for building a repository, or cellarium, to hold, at least, five millions of bottles; and it will be contrived with such singular convenience for the dispatch of business, that every customer may be immediately supplied with a most salutary draft of fresh country air, at the easy and cheap rate of one shilling per bottle only; and from whence hampers will be delivered to every part of the town, according to orders; the air contained in which, may be bottled in any particular month of the year, as there will be divisions in the cellarium, for the air of each respective month and place of bottling.

If the vigour of the nation can in any degree be restored by the above benevolent project, I shall think myself amply rewarded for the trouble of my wakeful researches. But as it is obvious that my plan cannot be carried into execution, unless by public subscription, and there is a plain act of parliament making such subscription illegal, and highly penal, I should be discouraged from proposing it, were I not certain that ministers would forthwith advise His Majesty to grant a charter to the company which I intend to form, by the name of "The Imperial Air Corporation;" for the mere perusal of my prospectus must shew them, with what facility they may lay a heavy tax upon air-drinking, and, in truth, we shall be very well able to afford it, for after paying a duty of three-pence per bottle, a profit of five hundred pounds per cent. will result to the subscribers.

I send you this communication, that the public may have an opportunity of avoiding the unprofitable and illegal schemes, which every passing day brings forth; and of embarking their property in a legal undertaking, so certain to be beneficial to themselves, and of such manifest public utility. A prospectus of my plan, may be had at the banking-house of Messrs. Hail, Rain, Sleet, Fog, and Co. near Temple-Bar; where each subscriber, paying one guinea per share, as a deposit, may enter his name for any number of shares, not exceeding fifty, until all the shares are subscribed for.

Your's, &c.

BUBLERIUS SALUBERRIMUS.

Serjeant's Inn, March 3, 1809.

Y

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE lucid appearance of the sea, appears to arise from two causes. 1. Phosphorescent living animals. 2. Animal matter, phosphorescent after death.

1. Phosphorescent living animals have been proved, by the most undoubted authority, to cause, in some cases, the luminous appearance of the sea. Prof. Mitchill,* gives us an account of an appearance of this sort, to which he was witness, and which was caused by animalculæ (chiefly mollusca animals), some of which, (he presumed the *nereis noctiluca*,) were so small and pellucid, as, with the naked eye alone, not to be distinguished by day-light, in a glass of water. But on agitating the water in the dark, beautiful emissions of light were observed. The same letter informs us, that a long continuance of light cannot be emitted by the same animal. "Therefore the light emitted by the motion of the waves, is caused by a succession of animals, each of which, on being stimulated, evolves in its turn a certain proportion and duration of light."

We are also informed by M. Peron,† of a luminous appearance of the sea, like a vast sheet of phosphorus floating on the waves; but which proved, on a nearer approach, to be an immense number of zoophytes, borne by the water at different depths. Those which were on the surface, resembled great cylinders of iron; whilst those which were deepest, appeared like red-hot cannon-balls.

2. Animal matter, phosphorescent after death. This phosphorescence commences at a certain time after death, but before putrefaction commences. Canton‡ observed, that sea-water became luminous after remaining some time over the substance of a fresh herring. Dr. Hulme§ discovered, that saline solutions, such as sulphate of soda, muriate of soda, and sulphate of magnesia, were possessed of the same property. About four drams of the substance of a fresh herring, being allowed to remain for two days in a solution of two drams of sulphate of magnesia, in two ounces of cold water; on

* Phil. Mag. vol. x. p. 20. A letter by Professor Mitchill.

† Journ. de Phys. and Retrospect of Philosophical, Chemical, and Agricultural Discoveries, vol. i. p. 36.

‡ Murray's System of Chemistry, vol. i. p. 510.

§ Philosophical Transactions for 1800.

examining the liquor, a lucid ring was observed on the surface, and on agitation, the whole became beautifully luminous. In a little time, the luminous matter subsided; but by agitation, it again became luminous. The parts of the fish exposed to the air were luminous; while the parts not so exposed, remained dark. The luminous appearance was impaired by cold, and made more splendid by a moderate heat; but destroyed by the heat of boiling water.

Hence the luminous matter may, during the heat of summer, by the dashing of the waves, be brought to the surface, exposed to the atmosphere, and made beautifully, but transiently, phosphorescent.

Your's, &c.

October 12, 1808. T. BREWERTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been some time ago engaged, pretty extensively, in the refining of *sperma ceti*, and never having seen an account of the mode of refining it in any way satisfactory, I am induced to send this for insertion in your Magazine. It is true, had I any connections with those gentlemen who have the honour of affixing to their names F. R. S. I might, perhaps, have sought an asylum for this paper in the "Transactions of the Royal Society;" but as I have not, and as, after all, utility ought to be our chief object in writing, I am inclined to think that your channel of communication has many advantages over those of many learned societies, whose large and expensive volumes must necessarily be restricted to very few hands.

The mode in which *sperma ceti* is obtained from the whale I do not mean to describe, having had no satisfactory information upon the subject; but it is, I have been told, got from every part of the fish, together with the oil, but more especially the head. It is usually brought home in casks; and, in some cases, has so little oil mixed with it as to obtain, in commerce, the denomination of *head-matter*; obtained, in all probability, from the head. It is of the consistence of a stiff ointment, of a yellowish colour, and not tenacious. Besides the head-matter, there is also a quantity of sperm obtained from the oil by filtration. Indeed, in all good *sperma ceti* lamp oil, which is not transparent, particles of the sperm may be seen floating. Having your head-matter, or filtered sperm, in order

order to purify it, you must first put it into hair cloths, and, with an iron plate between each cloth, to the number of half a dozen, or more, submit it to the action of an iron screw-press; and, as the oil does not separate very readily, it will in general be necessary to let your cakes of sperm be pressed *three* different times. The third time your cakes will become so dry that you may break them in small pieces with little trouble, and then you are to put them in a bottle containing one-third water, and two-thirds cake. Let your fire be raised sufficiently under the furnace to melt the cake, which it will do before the water begins to boil: after which, boil the whole together for about half an hour, taking off, during the boiling, what scum and other extraneous bodies rise to the top; then let the whole be dipped out into a tub, or other cooler, sufficiently large to receive it. After it is completely cold, take off the cake of sperma ceti, which will be on the top of the water, and cut it into pieces. I will suppose, for example, that your cake weighs one hundred weight; in this case it will be necessary that you should have a furnace, or rather a moveable kettle, around which you can move with ease; and where the light is thrown in such a way that you can observe how your process goes on. It would occupy too much of this letter to describe the furnace minutely; but the best form for the fire is a grating, with a door and an ash-hole, around which is built a circular support of bricks, and upon the top of which is laid a round plate of cast iron, with a hole in the middle, sufficiently large to permit your kettle to descend into the aperture six or eight inches. Your aperture for smoke may be carried any distance horizontally, so that there is no objection to your apparatus being in the middle of your laboratory. I have used nothing but copper kettles; I doubt not but iron may answer equally well, and from what follows must be, in some respects, superior. Copper, however, from being much thinner, is more portable, and for this reason, no doubt, in numerous instances, came and continued in use in preference to iron. Having taken one hundred weight of the unrefined sperma ceti prepared as above, melt it together with about three gallons of water. As soon as it begins to boil you must add, from time to time, small portions of the following liquor, say half a pint at a time: take of the alkaline

salt, known in commerce by the name of pot-ash, (*not* pearl-ash) seven pounds; pour on it two gallons of water; let them stand together twenty-four hours, and from the top dip off your ley as you want it, adding more water occasionally till the alkali is exhausted. After boiling the sperma ceti for about four hours, having, during the process, taken off the scum as it arose, let your kettle be removed from the fire, and after remaining about a quarter of an hour, dip off your sperma ceti into suitable coolers. This process it will be, in general, necessary to repeat three times. The third time, if the processes have been properly conducted, the sperma ceti will be as clear as crystal; and then, after it is cool, the only thing necessary to make it fit for sale is to cut it into moderately small pieces, when it will break into that flaky appearance which it has in the shops.

The simplicity of these processes would induce us to believe that the most inexperienced operator could not fail in succeeding: however, there will arise many untoward circumstances, sometimes, so as to puzzle him a good deal. I have said that it will be necessary to press the sperm *three* times, and to boil it *three* times with the ley: but this is to be understood discretionally. It might so happen, that twice pressing and twice boiling would be sufficient; and it might also happen, that four times for each process, would not be more than is necessary. Another thing perhaps an inexperienced operator may stumble at; he might suppose that, after boiling for four hours, by adding more ley, he could shorten his processes. Of this it is necessary he should be very cautious: for, in adding more ley at that time, he will be likely not only to unite the oil, which is attached to the sperma ceti (and which indeed is the cause of its yellow colour) with the ley, but he will attach, or combine, the sperma ceti with it also, and in that case, he will find it impossible to keep it in the kettle; the whole mixture, water, alkali, and sperma ceti, forming a frothy and unmanageable liquid, making a kind of soap, which, when cold, will be found to have lost the greater part of its flaky appearance; and indeed, without a chemical process, to be completely spoiled as sperma ceti. Should such an accident as this happen, the most effectual mode of rectifying it is, to throw into the boiling liquor immediately, a diluted solution of the sulphuric acid, till it recovers again its former

mer appearance; the alkali uniting with the acid, and quitting, in course, the sperma ceti. Another error may possibly be committed here: if a greater quantity of acid be added, than is necessary to saturate the alkali, it will in course dissolve a portion of the copper vessel which contains it; and it will be necessary therefore to suspend your operation at once, and after being removed from the fire, and standing a quarter of an hour, or longer, as before directed, let it be dipped off into the coolers; for should the operator, after having made the sperma ceti manageable, be tempted to continue his process, and throw in fresh ley, another decomposition will take place: the sulphate of copper will be decomposed, and the sperma ceti will become as green, in all probability, as grass; and which will give him just as much trouble to remove, as the superabundant alkali did. In this case it will be necessary to suspend the operation immediately, and, with a fresh portion of water, to boil the sperma ceti, adding diluted sulphuric acid, till it assume its natural colour. This being done, and cooled again, you may continue your processes as before directed. I have been thus minute, because I fell into these errors myself, and therefore can speak with precision and certainty about them. The danger of rendering the sperma ceti deleterious, may in some measure be avoided by using iron vessels; but in both cases, to make it pure again after such errors, the same processes must be gone into; and to those acquainted with the nature of chemical affinity, the purification, in either case, is equally safe and complete.

In the boilings, from time to time, a good deal of froth arises, and as, in taking off the froth, you must necessarily take off a portion of the sperma ceti; to be economical, this froth must not be thrown away, but be treated with sulphuric acid, or even water alone, in order to separate the adhering spermin: experience only will direct us here.

Of the alkali, it will be necessary to say something: I have mentioned before, that pot-ash, and not pearl-ash, is to be used. The reason is, that pot-ash possesses a degree of causticity, which pearl-ash does not, and which enables it to act upon the oil attached to the sperma ceti, with greater effect. I never tried the *aqua kali puri*, of the London College; but I should imagine, it would answer the purpose equally well, if not

better: but the solution of pot-ash being more ready at hand, it has been more generally used. I am perfectly aware that chemistry does not recognize such a distinction as pearl-ash and pot-ash; but in writing upon the refining of sperma ceti, I thought it better to adopt terms commonly used, than to use those understood by a few: besides, I apprehend, that the pot-ash which I recommend, is not the pot-ash understood in chemistry, exactly. By the pot-ash of chemistry, we understand pure pot-ash, completely caustic. Pearl-ash is a carbonate of pot-ash. The pot-ash of commerce, is in part carbonated, though not completely so.

It may be supposed that, by repeated boilings, the sperma ceti would become rancid; in other words, acquire a portion of acidity; but nothing of the kind takes place; the presence of the water, constantly keeping the sperma ceti rather below than above the boiling point, or 212° of Fahrenheit. If, therefore, you have any reason to suppose your water is becoming short by evaporation, it will be necessary, during the boiling, to add more; not to mention that, when your alkali is more closely concentrated, by such evaporation, there is greater danger of your converting the sperma ceti into soap, or rather into the unmanageable mass before-mentioned.

The theory then is simply this: pot-ash has a greater affinity with the sperma ceti oil, than with the sperma ceti; but that affinity is so little different, that without care, the refining cannot be effected; and with care, nothing is more easy. Again, these affinities act not without heat, and that too long continued. If, however, the heat be too long continued, it is evident that the two affinities unite into one, or become equal, and thus confound the operation.

Huntspill.

July 8, 1809.

Your's, &c.

JAMES JENNINGS.

For the Monthly Magazine.
ENCROACHMENTS of the SEA.

ON this subject, the following particulars have been related by a person whose veracity cannot be questioned, however he may have been imposed on in some points by the Dutch skipper who gave him the information. At every event, the facts, as they are reported, are interesting, and deserving of further enquiry.

About the year 1798, the captain of a Dutch Surinam ship, belonging to Amsterdam,

sterdam, saw at Calais, in the possession of a respectable individual who had been mayor of that place, a chart of the British Channel, and of a part of the North Sea, delineated on parchment. This chart, which was 850 years old, extended on the east to Heligoland; on the north to Orfordness; and on the west to the present site of the Isle of Wight, which then formed a part of the main land of England. The principal head-lands, as they now exist, were correctly laid down. Between Dover and the opposite side of the coast of France, there was a space of three miles only: Calais must therefore have been then situated in the interior. Not any entrance was described either into Dunkirk, Flushing, or Beerhaven. The island of Goree being attached to the main land, of which it formed a part, there was not any passage to Rotterdam. Not any Flemish banks were laid down; the space occupied by them, and intermediately between them and the coast opposite, likewise constituting a portion of the main land. But in the North Sea the depth of water in this chart corresponded with the present depth. The Vlie, or Fly Island, as it is now called, was connected with the main land.

Such, and so extraordinary, are the encroachments which the sea appears to have made on this part of the coast; as, in the space described, the more prominent and elevated head-lands are on the side of England, it would seem that, with a reference of three miles only, instead of seven leagues, forming what is called the strait of Dover, the great, if not the entire loss of land, must have been on the side of France, the sea continuing to gain until it was stopped by the cliffs of Calais, and the elevated lands in the vicinity. The head-lands, styled the fore-lands, north and south, then existed as at present. That part of England therefore cannot have sustained any material loss in the space of nearly nine centuries since this chart was made. But towards Hampshire the deperdition of soil must have been considerable, if the Isle of Wight was then really connected with the main land. Reasoning from the other *data* supplied by this ancient chart, it is presunable that the opposite coasts of France, Flanders, and from Dieppe perhaps to the farthest extremity of the latter country, must have been greatly deteriorated by these encroachments. Let the age of the chart be considered, and reflection be made at

the same time, on the constant ravages the sea is known to have more recently committed in different quarters: the above facts, however extraordinary, will then not appear entirely void of probability. In North America, in the comparatively short space of the War of Independence, as it is called, the peninsula Sandy Hook became an island. At home, an almost daily loss of ground is sustained in the Island of Sheppey, by the falling away of the cliff on the north side. The Island of Jersey was once so near to the coast of France, that the small brook separating it from the main land required nothing more than a plank for the passengers to cross; and it is not long since the house in Jersey, which anciently supplied the plank, still paid a small fine in lieu of that service.

S.

For the Monthly Magazine

ORIGIN of TELEGRAPHIC SIGNALS.

CAPTAIN Thompson, of the royal navy, better known to the public as poet Thompson, who died some years ago in his command on the coast of Guinea, contrived, while a lieutenant, a set of alphabetical signals, which there is every reason to suppose furnished the idea of the telegraphic signals now in use. They were literal; that is, they served for the expression of single letters, instead of the words and short sentences expressed by the telegraphical signals. The *y* was, as well as the *j* and *x*, omitted. The five vowels were denoted by simple flags of different colours, and the eighteen consonants by party-colour flags diversified in their shape. At that time a double intrigue subsisted in the fashionable world, between the late Duke of Cumberland and Lady Grosvenor on the one hand; and, on the other, between Captain Hervey* and the notorious Miss Chudleigh, afterwards Duchess of Kingston. In the conduct of this joint intrigue the alphabetical signals were eminently useful, as they enabled each of the gallants to further the views of the other, on all occasions which might present themselves, for carrying on the amorous correspondence.

* This gentleman, who afterwards became Earl of Bristol, and was the elder brother of the late earl, the celebrated virtuoso and collector, commanded a ship of the fleet in which the Duke of Cumberland was embarked. A strong intimacy subsisted both between them and the ladies.

That

That the telegraphic signals now employed in the navy originated in this way, may be inferred from this circumstance, that Sir Home Popham, to whom the service is *directly* indebted for them, was a midshipman under Capt. Thompson, when the latter acted as commodore on the coast of Guinea station; as was also the late Captain Eaton, who preserved a copy of the above literal signals until his death. Sir Roger Curtis, who has with much ingenuity contrived a plan of nautical correspondence, similar to that introduced by Sir Home Popham, but who has not been equally successful in its adoption, likewise served under Captain Thompson.

Thus did the literal signals, which, among other uses, had the singular application described above, apparently lead to the telegraphic signals, the utility of which is now so generally acknowledged. The latter were, at the glorious battle of Trafalgar, the medium by which the memorable sentence, "England expects every man to do his duty," the conception of the greatest hero our naval annals record, was re-echoed throughout the fleet already prepared "to conquer or to die."

S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the method of describing the Catenaria, in a recent publication on Arches and Abutment-piers, may excite some discussion, during the erection of the bridges proposed to be built over the Thames, from the Strand and Vauxhall; and as the properties of this line are admitted, by all writers on arches, to be of the utmost importance in determining the relations of an arch, the following comparison of the line investigated by Dr. David Gregory, in his Paper on the Catenaria, in the Phil. Trans. Aug. 1697, with the line shewn in the publication alluded to, may not be uninteresting to many of the readers of your Magazine.

Previous to the erection of Blackfriar's bridge, there arose much controversy, through the periodical publications, relative to the principles of equilibration, and the proper form of the arches of that bridge; and a gentleman then stated, that the catenary was the best form; the absurdity of this position was soon detected, and, by some unfortunate circumstance, the following passage has crept into Dr. Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary, under the article Catenary. "In 1697, Dr. David Gregory published

an investigation of the properties before discovered by Bernouilli and Leibnitz, in which he pretends, that an inverted catenary is the best figure for an arch of a bridge."—This mistatement should be corrected.

The following is an extract from Dr. Gregory's paper:—"It appears from mechanics, that three powers are in equilibrio, when they have the same ratio as three intersecting right lines, which are parallel to their directions, or which are inclined to them in a given angle, being terminated by their mutual concurrence. Therefore, if Dd denote the absolute gravity of the particle Dd as it must be in a chain of uniform thickness, then d will represent that part of the gravity which acts perpendicularly on Dd by which it happens (because of the flexibility of a chain moving about d) that dD endeavours to reduce itself to a vertical direction; therefore if d or the fluxion of the ordinate BD , be supposed constant, the action of the gravity exerted perpendicularly on the corresponding parts of the chain dD will also be constant or every where the same."

No one will accuse Dr. Gregory of having pretended, that an inverted catenary is the best figure for an arch of a bridge, who has read merely this quotation from his invaluable paper. It is almost needless to say, that Dr. Gregory has never advanced such a position, nor can any work of his lead to the supposition, that he would be so loose in his conclusions as to say, that the catenary, or any other arch, is the best figure for a bridge, knowing, as he must have done, how variable are the forms of the extradoses of bridges.

This is not the only aspersion which Dr. Gregory's paper has met with. The author of the Treatise of Arches and Abutment-Piers, in his introductory definitions and remarks, accuses him of having said, that "the inversed curve of a catenaria, composed of equal rigid polished spheres, in a plane perpendicular to the horizon, would keep its figure in the one situation as in the other."—It is true, he says in a note, "although Dr. Gregory does not say equal, he evidently means it; and it has been so understood by others, and refers to Dr. Hutton's Recreations in Mathematics."—If such a statement had been made, it must be a misprint, as Dr. Hutton states, that a catenarian arch may have an horizontal extrados, and be an arch of equilibration, which is irreconcilable with an arch equally

centre of the conterminatè equilateral hyperbola CA its semi-axis, and CR will be equal to CB .

By Corol. 4. If the angle BDT be made equal to ACR , the right line DT will touch the catenaria in D .

By Prop. 2. Corol. 1. If AH be the conterminatè equilateral hyperbola, and AP a parabola, whose parameter is equal to four times the axis of the hyperbola; BF , the ordinate of the catenaria, will be equal to the parabolic curve AP less BH , the ordinate of the hyperbola.

By Corol. 2. The curve of the catenaria AD is equal to BH , the corresponding ordinate of the conterminatè equilateral hyperbola.

By Prop. 6. and Corol. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. If VA be the evolute, VO will be the osculatory radius; and OZ a tangent to the catenaria at the point O . $AC : CN :: NE : OM$, and the right line NC will be equal to MV . The evolving right line VA will be a third proportional to the lines AC and CN . The radius KA of a circle equi-curved with the chain, will be equal to the semi-axis AC of the conterminatè hyperbola, and the chain AD , and the hyperbola AH will have the same degree of curvature at the vertex A . The curve VA less AK will be a third proportional to the right line AC , and the curve AL or the right line NE . The right line KQ will be double AN .

Prop. 7. Corol. 1, 2, 3. If UAG be a logarithmic curve, whose subtangent WS is equal to AC ; and if a point A be taken, whose distance AC from the asymptote IW be equal to the subtangent; and from the points IW any how taken in the asymptote, equally distant from the point C , and if ordinates WG and IU be erected to the logarithmic curve, to half the sum of which ID or WF be made equal; the points D and F will be in the catenaria, corresponding to the right line AC .

If AC be unity, whose logarithm is equal to O . To find the logarithm of $C\Delta$, or of the ratio between CA and $C\Delta$. To the right lines $C\Delta$ and CA let the third proportional be Ca ; and let half the sum of $C\Delta$ and Ca be CB . The ordinate to the catenaria from B (that is BD) is the logarithm required.

On the contrary, if from the logarithm given, CI or CW , the correspondent number IU or WG be required, or the ratio WG to CA , or IU to CA from W or I , let fall a perpendicular meeting the

catenaria in D or F , and let CR be made equal to ID or WF , that is, to CB . Then will AR be the semi-difference of the lines required IUG ; as ID or CR , is their semi-sum, or $CR + AR$, and $CR - AR$, are the members WG or IU .

ID the semi-sum of the ordinates IUG of the logarithmic curve, applied perpendicularly to IW at I gives the ordinate of this catenaria; so the semi-difference AR applied perpendicularly to CA in B is the ordinate of the equilateral hyperbola BH described within the centre C and vertex A , and is equal to the catenaria AD .

Now it appears, that this new mode of describing the catenaria does produce the same curve, called the catenaria by Bernouilli, Leibnitz, and Gregory; and that any geometrician, whether acquainted or not with algebra and fluxions, may verify the fact. What important results, in the other branches of mixed mathematics, may be deduced from the simplicity of this mode of construction, a little time may probably shew. I need not make any apology for submitting the following observations on the theory (which Dr. Hutton has called an attempt towards perfection, and which he has acknowledged to be hastily composed, but which one solitary individual has rather inconsiderately called "*the true theory*," by the celebrated author of the articles, River, Roof, and Arch, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.—"But we beg leave to say, with great deference to the eminent persons who have prosecuted this theory, that their speculations have been of little service, and are little attended to by the practitioner. We venture to affirm, that a very great majority of the facts, which occur in the failure of old arches, are irreconcilable to the theory. The way in which circular arches commonly fail, is by the sinking of the crown, and the rising of the flanks. It will be found, by calculation, that in most cases it ought to have been just the contrary. But the clearest proof is, that arches very rarely fail, where their load differs most from that which this theory allows. We hope to be excused, therefore, by the mathematicians, for doubting the justness of this theory."

Of the theory of abutment-piers, perhaps the gentleman, who, intuitively we presume, knows it to be "*the true theory*," through your Magazine will explain

plain why Professor Robison has neglected to notice it? Why Sir Christopher Wren's testimony, respecting the failure of the pillars, and especially the angular pillars, of the crosses in the Gothic cathedrals, and the futility of the immense weight of the towers themselves, as substitutes for abutment, is of so little worth? and why, from high authority, it has been lately objected to, and recommended to mathematicians for reconsideration.

Permit me to recommend those who are desirous of obtaining a just knowledge of the principles of equilibration, to refer to the paper of Dr. David Gregory, as a fountain-head, and not to suffer themselves to adopt a theory which depends on what has been called "*certain and peculiar modifications*," by which it is to be understood, as a land-surveyor would say, "that it is true by coaxing;" and permit me also to call the attention of those, who are desirous of determining a really true theory for the construction of abutment-piers, to refer, particularly, to the 5th Corollary of the 2d Proposition of the same paper.

LAPICIDA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD have no objections to make to your correspondent's animadversions upon the affected pronunciation of the Londoners, if he did not seem to recommend in the place of it the dialect of the North. "The inhabitants of the more northern counties," he says, "pronounce the words above-mentioned properly." Some of those words are *butter, come, duck*; which are pronounced in the North, *booter, coome, doock*, only giving the *oo* rather a shorter sound than usual. When I say they are so pronounced, I mean by the generality of people: the lowest vulgar are by me, and I conceive by your correspondent R. J. excluded from consideration. I am afraid that the observation, that men of a liberal education have no dialect, is not so generally true as might be wished: it can be said of those only, who, before it was too late to direct the organs of enunciation, have taken pains with themselves in this respect, and avoided the disgusting parts of the dialects of the different provinces. In the great schools, this matter is too much neglected for every young man to come out of them with a pure pronunciation: and, in addition to this, the masters them-

selves are often men whose dialect is offensive. It were much to be wished, that some certain rules would be laid down for pronouncing the language; but that after many attempts, this seems yet to be a desideratum. Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary is an excellent work, but perhaps it will be of service only to such men as I have alluded to before: the provincialist will mis-pronounce even his leading sounds. Those who endeavour to preserve the natural sound of the vowels, except in some very arbitrary freaks of custom, will, I think, be tolerably secure against contracting bad dialects. To men of education, who have made propriety of speech any part of their study, it seems to me, that the pronunciation of London, with all its faults, must be more tolerable than the broad uncouthness of the north: the mouthing of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and some other counties; the sing-song of Wilts and Dorset; the curious twang of Devonshire and Cornwall; and the lazy loutishness of *Zomerzetshire* and Gloucestershire. The Londoners seem to me to offend chiefly in clipping the vowels *u* and *a*, the latter of which they almost deprive of its true English sound, heard in *father, path, band*, &c. and convert it into *e*: *James*, with them, is *Jeames*, the conjunction *and* they almost call *end*; but in the North it is nearly *ond*. Though I hate affectation as much as any man, I cannot consent to substitute uncouthness, and what seems vulgarity, in its stead. I cannot therefore perceive any sweetness in the *shugger* of Nottingham, Cheshire, &c. the *froy* of Yorkshire, Staffordshire, &c. nor *maw wawf*, as I once heard a Yorkshire merchant pronounce *my wife*. In fact, there seems to be a determination in the South (pronounced *Sooth* in the North) to go as far as may be from the awkward mouthings of the northern and midland counties; and as Horace says,

"Dum vitant vitia in contraria currunt."

There is a strange perverseness in the northern and north-western pronunciation. Though they call *pie, poy, mind, moind*, &c. they say *aysters, or eysters*, for oysters. *Rejice*, in Cheshire, and with a most curious twang, for rejoice. Good, they pronounce *gudd, foot, futt*; and, on the contrary, but, *boot, much, mooch, judge, joodge, there, theere*, and the verb *tear, teer*, &c. ad infinitum.

These faults of the pronunciation of

both parts of the kingdom can be removed only by the means which your correspondent suggests: by purer modes of speech set by the teachers of youth. But unfortunately, the greater part of instructors in schools are very incompetent to this task, and I am therefore afraid that our children will not speak much better than their fathers and mothers. If I were called upon to mention the counties where the generality of people speak the best, I think I should pitch upon Hants and Sussex. Your's, &c.

AULUS MAURITIUS.

Gainsborough, Aug. 9.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WALKS in BERKSHIRE.

ENGLAND is well known to be the only country, in which the plain and humble pedestrian meets with any thing bordering on respect. I will not stop to seek for the reason of this peculiarity, but content myself with observing, that it is to be lamented, due advantage is not more frequently taken of this rational and highly-pleasing impartiality of manners. There is something gratifying, Johnson says, in the very notion of a journey: no species of travel assuredly affords motion so pleasing as that of the pedestrian. Limited by judgment, it is exercise without fatigue. The mind participates in the exertion of body. Man moves, in a natural manner, amid scenes of nature; and his temper softens to a vein of feeling simplicity.

To the south-west of the town of Reading, the river Thames strays through a fertile and picturesque valley. On one side, the Oxfordshire hills form a steep and proud barrier; on the other, the lovely undulations of Berkshire peep over the vale, enriched with luxuriant foliage, or softened by delicate verdure. Through this tract the Thames wanders in a thousand fantastic meanders: no longer does he pour his stream in a direct line, as he is seen to do over flats eminent only for their profusion of sedge. A poetical fancy would almost ascribe the province of animated nature to the excursive measures, in which he here "winds his slow course along;" and believe, that Taste impelled the slothful character of his wanderings through scenes so rare and attractive.

Warner, the most agreeable of pedestrian tourists, observes, that the beauties of a country are never so fairly developed, as to the traveller who skirts the margin of a great river. The man

who strays along the banks of the Thames, between the towns of Wallingford and Reading, will readily enter into the propriety of this idea. At every fresh curve of the majestic stream, a new scene bursts on the eye, worthy the selection of a Claude, or a Louthembourg.

From the lofty edifice, still unfinished, of Mr. Storer, at Purley, a general view is taken of this fertile vale. Each swelling hill, verdant interstice, and devious current, lend their aid to the pictorial charms of the great river, and dazzle the eye in one vast assemblage of beauties. Descending from this elevation, the traveller mixes intimately with the beauties before contemplated, at an ungracious distance, and finds the imagination more pleasingly employed with single and peculiar features of the scene, than with the great and general display, which, though grand, is ever too vast for the fancy to particularize.

In a retired and elegant residence at Purley, lived, very lately, Charles Catton, Esq. well known to the world of taste, as an artist of eminent attainments. Amid the rural attractions of this neighbourhood, he might be truly said to enjoy life, since no man knew better how to appreciate those bounties of Nature by which he was surrounded. It was here that he caught the soft tints of opening spring, and traced the varied hues of autumn. No intermixture of season escaped his observation; and quickly as the beauty of the day hastens to vicissitude, he arrested its flight, and bade it live for ever on his glowing canvas. Private feelings may not carry regret to a length of absurdity, when I say it was a national misfortune for eccentricity of opinions to lead a man, so calculated to adorn his country, to the inhospitable wilds of America. To that chill region of mere mercantile speculation has Mr. Catton carried elegance of pencil and refinement of sentiment. In taking with him many fine and estimable paintings, I fear he has immolated a little treasure on the shrine of indifference. May it be otherwise! and may his genius, like an electric spark, kindle the taste of tribes who have yet to learn the value of any commodity a step beyond *the useful!*

On the opposite side of the Thames, at Maple-Durham, in Oxfordshire, is seen the recluse and antiquated dwelling of Michael Blount, Esq. Around this mansion, the Roman (or as Dr. Geddes expressed it, the English) Catholic religion spreads the innoxious fascination of its

its rites and mysteries. In an adjoining chapel, the ancient religion of this island finds a selection of votaries, who do not more pertinaciously adhere to the tenets of their ancestry, than they scrupulously abstain from all interference with contrariety of opinion.

The privacy of this seat was not always sufficient to preserve its haunts from violation and bloodshed. In the civil contests of the seventeenth century, Mapledurham house was the scene of warfare. The town of Reading was besieged, and carried by the Parliamentary forces, in the year 1648. At that time, a post was fortified near Sir Charles Blount's. This point the besiegers attacked, and, after an obstinate conflict, succeeded in reducing. The alarms of that hour still live in the traditional recollection of the neighbourhood, though so disfigured by the fancies of the different generations through which they have passed, that, instead of a partial skirmish, in which some half-dozen persons were destroyed, the enquirer would be tempted to believe a general engagement had taken place, in which contending thousands met their fate.

A battle of more interest was fought in this valley, in the year 871, between the piratical Danes and the men of Berkshire, under the command of Ethelwulf, earl of the county. The combat was maintained with all the barbarous fury of the age. The Saxon arms at length prevailed, and the fair face of the valley was stained with a profusion of Danish blood.

When the mind of the wanderer looks back to the date of this contest, he finds, that the fashion of nature itself has submitted to vicissitudes, and that the chief features of the scene, though faint outlines may remain, have undergone an entire change. Those alpine hills, which lie in harmonious confusion along the banks of the river, were then uniformly enveloped in the shade of thick and venerable woods; while the great river, calculating on the variations which have taken place in the form of its bed within the last few years, must have flowed through channels long since levelled into verdant meadows.

While nature is thus perpetually varying, art has effected a truly surprising change in her dominions. The rugged tower, which, at that period, crowned the summit of the now-denuded hill, has fallen and disappeared, as utterly as if its

embattled sides, where loop-holes only admitted the rays of day, had lived but in "the baseless fabric of a vision."—The woods no longer resound with the bowman's shout, or the clamour of sword and buckler, employed in daring conflicts with beasts of prey. The dress, the dialect, the manners, are all totally changed. Thus, even the face of nature is inconstant as the front of the heavens, and our ancestors, though possessed of the same island, might be almost said to live in a different world!

Pursuing the present features of this unsteady scene, the little village of Pangbourn arrests the traveller's attention. The name of this hamlet would seem to imply a ford of difficulty; in conformance to which propriety of nomenclature, the river was, before the recent erection of a bridge, extremely difficult of passage, during the floods of winter. The frequency of decorated cottages renders this village sufficiently desirable, but the peculiar beauty of the adjacent scenery is a still more forcible object of attraction. After passing the rocks, over which the foaming current precipitates itself with picturesque rapidity, a scene stands disclosed, not to be equalled in the interior of this island. The Thames assumes the broad grandeur, and tranquil character, of a lake. The Oxfordshire hills undulate in soft profusion on one side, while on the other, a chalky bank of perilous height (over which the uncertain road formerly lay) pours fragments of its fragile substance down to the very margin of the river. In the distance, a dark volume of woodland frowns gravely over the waters, or stands transiently reflected on their glassy bosom.

Correctness of taste has led a dramatist of highly popular talents to fix his residence on this desirable spot. Blessed with the elegancies of a lettered retirement, he here views the Muse on the banks of her favourite stream; and however coy the nymph may prove to many who court her favour beside the classic Isis, the author of "Speed the Plough" is certainly familiar with the art of attracting her best graces.

Not far distant from the enviable dwelling of Mr. Morton, stands Bere-court, worthy of notice, as the former country-house of the Abbats of Reading. Here they retired from the labour of pomp to the pleasures of hospitality; and retrospective fancy may trace the features of many a convivial scene in the parlours of

of Bere* Court. A more convenient spot can scarcely be imagined, for the purpose of *fasting*; if the Thames failed to produce a regular supply of dainty fish, a trout-stream was ready with its finny treasure, at the distance of a little mile.

The arms of Hugh Faringdon, the last Abbot, who, in spite of great submissions, was hanged at the Dissolution, by Henry VIII. are still to be seen in the hall of Bere-court. A portrait of the same Abbot, habited in pontifical robes, and kneeling before an altar, with a book in his hand, was till very lately preserved; but this lingering relic of the once potent ecclesiastic, has been unmercifully suffered to mix with the wreck of "days that are faded and gone."†

On ascending the perilous ridge, termed Shooter's Hill, the traveller is compelled to think of Wales and its inequalities. His path lies over the summit of an eminence, at whose base the Thames flows with majestic deliberation. A heedless step might produce serious consequences, as the declivity is fearfully quick, and a straggling juniper alone interposes its inefficient aid to the falling traveller. Were the recital likely to be amusing, divers anecdotes of fatal plunges, and "hair-breadth escapes," might be here presented to the reader; but as every daily journal contains too many narratives of broken bones, and dislocated joints, I hasten from this declivity and its misadventures, to observe, that the pedestrian may escape from the inconveniences of a noon-day sun, by entering the ranges of woodland, which skirt the park belonging to Basildon House.

These pleasure-grounds (in the whole of which are comprised five hundred

* *Bere*, the Anglo-saxon term for barley, aptly describes the character of the surrounding country; unless it can be supposed to allude to the good cheer constantly maintained at the Court, in the time of the saintly Abbots.

† Accident has probably caused this dilapidation; but what must be thought of the taste of Berkshire, when the following anecdote is given as a literal fact?—A person of large fortune, and possessed of a venerable and magnificent seat, by some chance or other found a choice picture of the Muses, by an ancient master, among his paintings. Offended at the indecorous nudity of these lovely sisters, Mr. ——— employed a certain artist (not quite an Apelles,) to dress the unseemly figures in such attire as would make them fit to be looked at!!

acres,) possess the diversities of hill and dale, of lawn and woodland. They are disposed with considerable judgment, though they are deficient in the grateful solemnity inspired by natural ranges of oaks. Beech and fir are to be seen in profusion, every stem of which was preserved with as much care, as if a Hamadryad's life depended on it, by the late Sir Francis Sykes, bart. who was long proprietor of the domain. The building is a splendid instance of modern art, but has the formal and cheerless aspect of most large houses in the country. Fretted columns, and Corinthian capitals, vainly endeavouring to lighten immense piles of Portland stone, ill assimilate with the playful wildness of Nature in her rural haunts. To me, stately mausions, in retired situations, ever wear an uninhabited appearance. The heart turns unmoved from such objects, however superb they may be, to glow over the contemplation of the little white-washed* cottage, whose wicker-gate hangs on an easy hinge for the exhausted traveller, and whose chimney, emitting peaceful volumes of smoke, bespeaks a fire-side replete with comforts, with freedom, with contentment.

Basildon House lately presented a spectacle unusually dreary: three achievements on its spacious front, denoted a sweep of mortality impressively afflicting. When the old baronet paid the common debt of humanity, his son and grandchildren were in a distant part of Germany. News of his accession to the title and estate, had scarcely reached Sir Francis William, the heir, when a fever siezed a darling child, from whose bed of suffering no remonstrances could detain a fond and anxious mother. Alas! the youthful lady imbibed the contagion, and the most deadly symptoms foretold her approaching fate. The husband had long been deemed too degenerate for any mention, save the sneer of fastidious reproof; let his conduct, in the last trying hours of his life, restore his fair fame with the candid and compassionate!.... Though aware of the imminent danger he was incurring, he persisted in attendance on his hapless wife. His hand administered the fruitless medicine, his lip inhaled her dying breath. The sequel

* Rousseau, in his *Emilius*, sighs for a white-washed cottage, with green window frames and paling. The ancient Welsh Bards, speak, most feelingly, of Glamorganshire and its white cottages.

of my short, but sad tale, speaks for itself. Their remains were conveyed to their native country, and interred in the family vault at Basildon.

"Yet shall Remembrance from Oblivion's veil

Relieve your scene, and sigh with grief sincere,

And soft Compassion at the tender tale

In silent tribute pay her kindred tear!"

The little village dependent on the family of Basildon Park will scarcely gratify the curiosity of the traveller. On viewing a few scattered cottages, which scarcely seem to merit the name of village, he will be surprised to find that it once possessed a weekly market. Basildon appears to have been a place of considerable importance in the time of Edward II. Some relics of its annual fair are still preserved, in the form of a revel, on what is termed the wood-green. Broken heads are then the order of the day; and many a stout villager, like the West Country *Hob* of Cibber's *Farce*, is ready to meet the world in arms, while animated by "St. George's Guard," and the spirit of his native county.

On the edge of the Park, the stranger may perhaps pause to contemplate the scattered fragments of an unostentatious building. This building was the parsonage, long since found far too inelegant for the neighbourhood of a mansion. If the passenger should be in a poetical humour, he will not fail to look on these humble ruins with sympathy and feeling. Where rank grass, the thistle, the nettle, or the briar, grow in baneful luxuriance, he will trace the site of little domestic blessings, now vanished from remembrance! But though the picture is extinct to recollection, fancy shall still conjure up the worthy priest, so simple, and so kind, that

Ev'n children follow'd with endearing wile,
And pluck'd his gown, to share the good
man's smile!

If our pedestrian should stray through the green lanes, bordering on the park, he may find himself at Yattendon, a recluse village, in which Mr. Carte (who lies buried in the church) wrote his history of England. The county has wanted taste, or opportunity, to distinguish the grave of this historian, by a suitable memorial. Assuredly the sooner the omission is supplied the better.*

Hurst, Berks.

Your's, &c.

I. N. B.

* We shall be obliged to the elegant writer of the above, for the continuation.

QUERIES.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged, by your permitting me to make an enquiry, among the readers of your valuable Miscellany, concerning an anonymous German writer, who commenced in the year 1734, an erudite, but most virulent attack on the clergy and ceremonies of the Lutheran church. The title-page of the copy in my possession is torn away: the running title is, "*Die L. &c. Unterredung von unschuldigen Wahrheiten.*" The conversations are supported by Philalethus and Doxophilus. It is possible, that some one, among your numerous readers, has it in his power to make communications respecting this author, the controversy such a publication probably agitated, and result of the same; which may gratify others, as well as

Redruth, Cornwall.

W. H. ROWE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL feel myself highly gratified, through the medium of your excellent Miscellany, to be informed by any of your intelligent and learned correspondents, what are the most cogent opinions of the learned, with respect to the Temple of Elephanta, by whom, and at what period this very singular and interesting excavation was formed.

October 31, 1808.

A. Y. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SILVER, as well as spelter, separately, is tasteless, but if put to the mouth together, the taste becomes very strong of sulphur.

As I have never heard of this circumstance having been explained, you may not think it unworthy of being laid before your long-headed correspondents; and by so doing, you will particularly oblige an occasional correspondent, and

A CONSTANT READER.

Bristol, Jan. 10, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Bill, lately brought before Parliament, by Sir Samuel Romilly, for constituting certain robberies not capital offences, we hope may be the means of calling the attention of the Legislature to the subject of capital punishments in general, and thereby of effecting a salutary alteration in the criminal code of this kingdom. We shall be glad

* Several other communications of this description are rejected, because answers may be found to them in Dr. Gregory's, or any other Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.

to see, in your Miscellany, a short abstract of the Act of Parliament above alluded to, as (owing to the extensive circulation of your publication) numbers will thereby be informed of the circumstance, and rejoice in it, who otherwise might remain ignorant of it. A list of the principal writers on capital punishments is particularly requested from some of your correspondents.

July 5, 1809.

O. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, if some one of your numerous chemical readers will favour me with the mode of bleaching yellow wax, by means of the oxygenated muriatic acid, and likewise the manner of preparing the acid for use.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH the right of a parish to appoint a sexton is generally recognized, and frequently exercised, and though it be in itself unimportant, yet, as it is a duty we owe to posterity, to guard every avenue against the encroachments of ecclesiastical predominance, an accurate definition of this right, uninvolving with the ambiguous phraseology of the canonical code, would be highly desirable. If any of your correspondents, whose particular studies, or whose extensive libraries, would afford ample means for references to, and examples of the exercise of this privilege, with particular modes of instruction for its regular application, they would certainly confer an important obligation on the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SHORT time since, by the will of a deceased relative, I became possessed of some very beautiful drawings, executed entirely with black-lead pencil. As they had received the last touches but a few days before his death, they retained their original delicacy and softness of expression, but although I carefully wrapped them in silver paper, and laid them in a drawer by themselves, I soon perceived a lamentable change. The richness and strength of the shading was vanished, and many parts of the once exquisite drawings appeared muddled and obscured. This was a severe mortification to me, as well on account of the uncommon beauty of the works, as that they are the only memorial left of a highly esteemed friend. I remember hearing, but where, or of whom, has escaped me, that a kind of wash has been applied, by some master, to prevent the lead from rubbing off.—If any of your numerous readers are acquainted with any recipe of this kind, or with any method of preparing the paper, so as to prevent the same misfortune which has befallen me, they will, by inserting it in your valuable Miscellany, confer an essential favour on all amateurs of that delightful art.

E. M.

Sydenham,

Feb. 17, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT Reader wishes to be informed, through the medium of your useful Miscellany, if there is any known way of extracting the stains of varnish or oil from freestone, &c.

M. K. A.

Bristol, Aug. 2, 1809.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE of MADAME DE SEVIGNE, translated from the great EDITION of her WORKS, lately published at PARIS.

MARIE Rabutin Chantal was born the 5th of February, 1626. Her father was Cesse Benigne de Rabutin, Baron de Chantal, of the elder branch of the house of Rabutin, and his mother, Marie de Coulanges, of a family scarcely less illustrious. She was not more than a year and a half old, when the English made a descent on the Isle of Rhé, for the purpose of succouring Rochelle and the French protestants. M. de Chantal opposed them at the head of a corps of gentlemen volunteers. The artillery of the

enemy's fleet, which covered the landing, made dreadful havoc among the French. Their leader was slain, with a great number of his followers.

Of the childhood and early youth of Madame de Sevigné we have no particulars. We are perfectly acquainted with her principles relative to the education of young females, but we have no details concerning her own.

With respect to the person of the youthful Rabutin, she is represented as a woman perfectly handsome; having more physiognomy than beauty, and features more expressive than imposing, a graceful figure, a stature rather tall than short,

rich

rich light hair, extraordinary freshness, a delicate complexion, eyes, whose vivacity imparted additional animation to her language, and to the agility of all her motions. She had, moreover, a fine voice; and danced admirably for those days. Such is the idea given of her by her portraits, her friends, or herself, when at the age of eighteen, she gave her hand to Henri, Marquis de Sevigné, descended from an ancient house in Bretagne. In addition to the rich treasure of her merits and her charms, she brought him a fortune of one hundred thousand crowns.

M. de Sevigné, who was likewise rich, was allied to the house of Retz, and a near relation of the archbishop and coadjutor of Paris. He was addicted to pleasure, and fond of expense, and possessed, if not the taste and superior understanding which distinguished his son, at least all the gaiety, levity, and thoughtlessness, displayed in his youth by the latter.

We are warranted, were it only by the early letters written by Madame de Sevigné, in conjecturing, that the first years of this union were happy. It was some time before it produced any fruit. The first was a son, Charles de Sevigné, born in March, 1647. His sister soon followed him. It appears, that Madame de Sevigné had no more children, and never knew the pain of a loss, which she would have felt more keenly than any other.

In 1651 she lost her husband, who fell in a duel, the cause of which is unknown. Whoever has read Madame de Sevigné, will readily believe what is related of the violence of her grief. But as she herself says, speaking of the Abbé de Coulanges, "He extricated me from the abyss in which I was plunged, upon the death of M. de Sevigné." It is easily imagined, that she must soon have abstained from the relief of tears, to fulfil her new duties; to attend to the education of her two young children; and to retrieve their deranged fortunes. The success with which this widow of twenty-five accomplished this two-fold task, appears in a thousand interesting details in her letters.

Her good sense, her natural rectitude, and a just pride, imparted a love of economy; the counsels of her uncle gave her instruction in it. Her mind, though she was accustomed to sacrifice to the graces, felt no dislike of business. She knew perfectly well how to sell or let

land; to dun her tenants; to give directions to her labourers. Nor did she leave it to her beauty alone to plead her causes. Menage relates, that one day, when she was recommending a cause, with great freedom, to the President de Bellèvre, she perceived she had made some mistake in the terms—"At any rate, Sir," said she, "I know the tune perfectly well, but I forget the words!"

With respect to education, not only the merit of her son and daughter, as well as their virtues, afford a standard of her ability in that particular; but it would be easy to extract from her letters a series of maxims on that subject, which would shew, that, so far from being attached to the false methods generally adopted in her time, she had devised many improvements, on which the present age justly prides itself.

Many offers of love and marriage were made to Madame de Sevigné, but in vain. She had not been happy as a wife; she was now a widow, possessing a large fortune, and, besides, passionately attached to her children, cultivating with success her own mind, the public esteem, and the society of her friends, and her children: she wished for no other felicity. Her happiness, however, was not unmingled with vexation. She suffered in her friendships; and her reputation was attacked.

The imprisonment, the exile, and generally the merited disgrace, of the Cardinal de Retz, were her first mortification. In him she never beheld any thing but his genius, an extremely amiable man, who appreciated her merits more justly than any other, and on whose elevation she had rested the fate of one part of her family, and the hopes of the other.—The Cardinal's Memoirs inform us, that his escape from the castle of Nantz was principally favoured by the Chevalier de Sevigné. She mentions, in one of her letters, the disagreeable situation in which she was placed by this circumstance, in 1653, and the following year.

Meanwhile, another friend involved her in still greater uneasiness. The refusal of some service or other, which, undoubtedly, it was not in her power to perform, suddenly embroiled her with her cousin Bussy. He had often reproached her for being too scrupulously virtuous. "Why," said he, "should you give yourself so much concern about a reputation, of which any slanderer can rob you?" Such a dangerous character he himself afterwards proved. In his
resentment

resentment he wrote an article, in which he respects probability only to do the more mischief; in which, for want of vices, he charges her with ridiculous qualities; in which he converts her character into a kind of moral paradox, asserting, that her unsullied conduct disguised an impure heart, and that she had at least a relish for all the follies which she never committed. Though the falseness of this portrait is evinced by its contradictions, yet, no doubt, thanks to the ordinary malignity of the public, it made more impression at that time, than it does at present, and inflicted a cruel wound on a heart formed for the love of virtue. This wound was a long time before it was healed; so far, however, from revenging herself, Madame de Sevigné forgave Bussy, but not without difficulty, nor perhaps without restriction. Frequent hints at the injury escape her in her letters to him. They want, at least, that flower of confidence, which is discoverable in those written to her other friends, and, on this account alone, this portion of her correspondence appears less worthy of her.

This affliction was succeeded by the reverse, which precipitated the unfortunate Fouquet from the height of power into perpetual imprisonment. She herself depicts her uneasiness on this occasion in her letters, in which she rivals La Fontaine both in her sentiments and in her style. These letters, however, mention only the judicial proceedings, and they did not begin till Fouquet had been three years in confinement. The storm which burst over his head, surprised his friends, as well as himself, in all the illusions of his fortune. It had nearly overtaken Madame de Sevigné, who had reason to be apprehensive for her own safety. The amiable widow had entered into a friendly correspondence with him; an innocent and very natural confidence in him, who had given her the strongest proof of a kind of esteem, which, in general, a powerful and liberal man no more cherishes for one sex than for the other. It was soon known, that among Fouquet's papers were found letters, which compromised many females who were known to the court. Those of Madame de Sevigné could not do her any injury. The secretary of state, Le Tellier, had declared them the most innocent in the world; but it was not unlikely, that her frank gaiety might have treated certain things, and certain persons, according to their deserts; and

there are times when jokes may be construed into conspiracies. One of Bussy's letters shews, that her apprehensions were so serious, that she thought fit to retire for some time to a remote part of the kingdom. The cabal, which had overturned Fouquet, wished to encourage the idea, that he had been supported by a powerful party. In these cases vengeance is wreaked on the first objects that present themselves: this is the ordinary method of proceeding in the revolution of courts, as in all others. Nor is the gratification of private revenge unknown there: two reflections, which are sufficient to account for the extraordinary alarm and precautions of Madame de Sevigné. She was far, however, from having actually committed herself, for we soon find her shining in the midst of that court, which Louis XIV. began to render so brilliant.—Madame de Sevigné, though calculated to adorn this splendid theatre with her own charms, appeared upon it only for the purpose of enjoying the success of her daughter, who, in the flower of her beauty, and possessing superior understanding and talents, was presented in 1663. Mademoiselle de Sevigné acted a part in those ballets, in which the king himself danced before a numerous court. She represented a Shepherdess; and, in the ballet of the following year, a Cupid disguised as a Sea-nymph. At another time, she personated Omphale, and, on all these occasions, received elegant compliments from the poet Benserade; "who," says Voltaire, "possessed a singular talent for these compositions of gallantry, in which he always made delicate and interesting allusions to the characters of the persons, to the personages of antiquity or fable whom they represented, or to the passions which pervaded the court." It may not be amiss to observe, that it was at this very time, that Madame de Sevigné was acting and interesting herself with such ardour for Fouquet. The air and the applause of the court produced not the ordinary effect upon her—that of forgetfulness of the unfortunate.

Soon afterwards the establishment of her children, and especially of her daughter, occupied her whole attention. She was scarcely twenty, and this disinterested mother looked forward with impatience to an event, that could not but disturb her felicity. She had, however, herself rejected more than one opportunity. Very few men appeared worthy of such a daughter. She describes, in a pleasing

pleasing manner, the pains she took to create difficulties, in order to get rid of a suitor, of whom she augured unfavourably. At length in January 1669, she was married to the Comte de Grignan, whose character, as well as the result of this union, may be seen in the course of her letters.

Madame de Sevigné then began the establishment of her son, by purchasing him a commission, and thus made two great sacrifices of fortune at once. By marrying her daughter to a courtier, Madame de Sevigné flattered herself, that she should still enjoy her society: but, soon afterwards, M. de Grignan, who was lieutenant-general of Provence, received orders to repair thither, and, in the sequel, he almost always held the command, during the absence of the governor, M. de Vendôme. A second widowhood, more painful, perhaps, than the first, now commenced for Madame de Sevigné; but it is to her absence from her daughter, that the world is indebted for her letters. These intervals of absence, which she considered as unhappy seasons, have become fortunate moments for posterity; we derive enjoyment from her privations, and no sooner is she restored to pleasure, than we are deprived of it in our turn, so that we are even tempted to regret, that she was not more frequently, and for a longer time, afflicted by this separation.

The life of Madame de Sevigné, from this period, is described in her letters. Her journeys, the loss of many friends, the campaigns, the dangers, the hopes, the levities, and the marriage of her son, the various fortunes of her daughter, lastly, certain incidents relative to her own health, constitute the only events of that life. As barren in facts, as it is rich in sentiments, it would furnish but a dry narrative; whereas her pen imparts animation to the most minute details.

It may still be necessary to notice a few particulars, which her letters alone would not furnish.—The marriage of M. de Sevigné, in 1684, placed this generous mother in a situation that was rather uncomfortable, in consequence of the sacrifices which she made. It was, at this period, that, either to improve her fortune, or from other motives, her friends, and even her daughter, formed various plans for her, that they proposed to procure her a place at court, and even spoke to her on the subject of marrying again, which she treated as a folly destitute of all attraction.

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It was one of her advantages to retain her personal charms till a late period. When Bussy applied to her these burlesque verses, addressed by Bensérade to the moon—

Et toujours fraîche et toujours blonde,
Vous vous maintenez par le monde—

she had attained the age of forty-six years, and was fifty-two when Madame de Scudery wrote to the same Bussy:—“The other day I met Madame de Sevigné, whom I still think a beautiful woman.” Hence originated the appellation of *Mère-Beauté*, given her by Conlanges. She possessed a healthy constitution, which she managed with great judgment. For some time she was thought to be threatened with apoplexy, but the cause of this alarm again subsided. In thirty years she was troubled with no other complaint than the rheumatism.

She was therefore but little affected by that severest of all trials for women, the transition from youth to age, of which nature apprizes them by signs equally painful and certain; and for which society is scarcely capable of consoling them. But it is to those who have founded their felicity on the influence of their charms to women of gallantry, and coquets, that this crisis is the most mortifying. Happy all her life, from affections natural and pure, Madame de Sevigné was less affected by the ravages of time; and it was not in allusion to her, that her friend La Rochefoucault observed, that “the hell of women is old age.”

When death, at length, snatched her away, at the age of seventy, her illness, the consequence of the anxiety and fatigue occasioned by her daughter's indisposition, came suddenly upon her, and was not announced by any previous symptoms. It was short. Madame de Sevigné, in her last moments, displayed an understanding as strong as her heart was irreproachable. Several letters represent the affliction of her friends on this occasion. It is impossible to see without emotion how profound was their grief, and how lasting their regret. Madame de Sevigné, was buried in the collegiate church of Grignan. About twenty-five years ago, the Marechal de Muy, to whom that domain then belonged, caused her coffin to be taken up, and to be deposited in a cenotaph, erected in the middle of the same church. This tomb was violated at the time of the search for lead, when the public necessities furnished a pretext for many other outrages.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS, AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analysis of scarce and curious Books.

"Subsidium Peregrinantibus, or an Assistance to a Traveller in his Convers with

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| 1. Hollanders. | 4. Italians. |
| 2. Germans. | 5. Spaniards. |
| 3. Venetians. | 6. French. |

directing him, after the latest Mode, to the greatest Honour, Pleasure, Security, and Advantage, in his Travels. Written to a Princely Traveller for a Vade Mecum. By Balthazar Gerbier, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies to King Charles the First." 12^o Oxford, 1665.

THE first section of this curious little work, is filled with examples of the Christian virtues, in the form of short anecdotes, principally of different kings. The second section relates to learned princes. The third "to Coats of Arms." The fourth to the "Originall of Warrs," and the perfection of Fortification: and the fifth section, occupying as large a space as the four former, to a "Recital and Annotations of all the most known Orders of Knighthood." The following list, of such as were existing in the time of Charles the Second, will probably be deemed curious,

1. The Grayhound.
2. The Gennet.
3. The Starre.
4. The Pore-espie.
5. The Thistle.
6. The Ermine.
7. The Broom-flower.
8. The Sea-shell.
9. Dame Blanche.
10. The Lilly.
11. The Tesuphers.
12. Jesus Christ.
13. The Swan.
14. The Montese.
15. The White Rue.
16. The Elephant.
17. The Boare.
18. S. Hubert.
19. The Fooles.
20. S. James.
21. The Dove.
22. The Christian Warr.
23. The Drake.
24. The Tussin.
25. Of Hungary.
26. Of Suede.
27. The Sword Bearer.
28. Of the Halfe Moon.

29. The Banda.
30. The Sepulchre.
31. Of St. Lazarus.
32. Of St. John Dacon.
33. Of St. Catharine.
34. Of Montoy.
35. Of the Sword of Livonien,
36. Of Gens d'Armes.
37. Of Mary Glorious.
38. Of Mont Carmel.
39. Of Alcantara.
40. Of Avesiens.
41. Of St. George.
42. S. Stephen Martyr.
43. Of the Holy Bloud.
44. S. Mary Redemp.
45. S. John Baptist.
46. The Theutonick.
47. Of Salvator.
48. S. John in Spain.
49. Of Calatrava.
50. Of Scama.
51. Of La Calra.
52. Of S. Andrew.
53. The Golden Fleece.
54. Of Ciprus.
55. Of S. Michael.
56. Burgandy Crosse.
57. The Holy Ghost.
58. The Round Table.
59. Baronets.
60. Bannerets.
61. Of the Garter.
62. Of the Bath.

In the sixth section, the love which the Germans, in our author's time, evinced to the arts and sciences, is particularly noticed; and in one passage, we have the author's own notions on Perspective.

"By *Perspective*, (he says) is given true proportion in distances, and shortning of objects, and of the shadows, which the sun (by shining on a body,) doth cause on the opposite part, for that the Lines and Rules of Perspective do proceed from equall distances, and tend to a fixt poynt.

"The light and shadows which the beams of the sun do give to a body, having their infallible measures, because such bodies, on which the sun-beams extend themselves, have a proportion, which doth not change by the beams of the light, neither by the faculties of our sight; so that the light which spreads itself on those bodies, gives a form to the shadow,

shadow, according to the bignesse, the height, and forme, thereof: and as to the art of excellent expressive, drawing all dimensions; it consists not only in forme, but in the representing of quick motions, proceeding from passions; as anger, feare, sorrow, and joy; besides the true colouring which all painters did not attaine unto, though Leonardo du Vinci, Andrea del Sarto, Perin del Vago, Gracious Farmentio, and even Raphael d'Urbino, were of the first classe, yet did Coregio, Titian, Jorgeon, Pourdenon, Paulo Veronese, and even the rough Tintoret, colour more like flesh and blood, than the abovenamed. Imagerie, (called *Sculptura*), is highly minded by the Germans, their Albert Durer having made good progresse therein, both in ivory and hard wood; but he did not observe the custome of the Grecians, who did make choyce of the most compleat parts, and united them into one body."

In the seventh section, we have an Epitome of the History of France: followed, at the close, by "certaine precise civilities, which the well-bred French will observe, and doe look for from all travellers."

"First, they confine salutations to ladies within the bounds of arrivall and departure, the familiarity of kisses being thought an uncivill boldnesse at any other time, and were become troublesome, especially from snottinose young stripplings, who had learned no other quality. It is not permitted to any gentleman who visits a lady, to lay downe cloake or hat, except in such places that can endure doublet and breeches, to keepe the cloake and hat company. A gentleman who hath the honour to usher a Princesse, must not yield her hand to any man, except to a Prince, or a Marshall of France."

"Never refuse, but take as a particular honour the accepting to present to a Prince, or Princesse, the cup or glasse, which by that Prince or Princesse domestick servant may be brought."

"Its not the custome when a Prince doth sneese, to say as to other persons, (and the old civility was) *Dieu vous ayde*, God help you, but only to make a low reverence."

"Though a French Prince should, to a stander by at his table, present something which may be eaten, yet must he not taste thereof, except the Prince commands it, and it is the like with any fruit presented between meales."

"If a gentleman be admitted to a Prince his table, he is not to drinke be-

fore the Prince had his glasse. No broth is to be taken out of a dish, but first laid on the trencher."

"No yolk of eggs sipped out of the shell, but taken out with a spoone. Nor any blowing of hot broth in a spoon, which little nicities must be observed by any man, that will passe for a gentleman among the nobilitie of France: and are here recited only in reference, and for the observation of those who have the honour to accompany a Prince in his travell. A princely traveller, curious to knowe all the ancient and moderne affairs of France, will do well to visit the Library of Monsieur du Juy, who hath a collection of above a hundred volumes of manuscripts; as also visit the Library of the Count de Brienne, for he hath one hundred and twenty volumes of manuscripts, containing the Treaties and Alliances made with forraigne Princes, and all the rare pieces of state, since Louis XI. and among them, to take particular notice of the Memorials of M. de Villeroy, and President Genin, who were great men in King Henry IV. his time. As for publick visits, a princely traveller, (who knoweth what the publick academies for exercises, and for the knowledge of the mathematics are), shall not need to spend time with academies, but call upon masters of ceremonies, to accompany him for the first time, and afterwards, (untill departure) use the liberty of France in visits, not in Italy, nor Spaine, where the day and hower for visits must be demanded."

"He shall not use any complement in the retreat from a conversation, for it is the manner to depart without any ceremony, except the company be all gone."

"As for the visiting of Embassadors, it is most fit to consult their leasure, as well in France as in other parts; for it is with them, as it was with him, who had written on his dore, *whoever hath knockt twice, and is not opened, may be gone, for I am not, cannot, or will not, be at home.*"

The eighth Section of the *Subsidium Peregrinantibus*, relates to Italy; and the ninth, to Spaine, where Sir Balthazar Gerbier's opportunities of information were probably greater than those of the generality of his contemporaries."

"As for visits to the Spanish, it is not their custome to exchange words or compliments, before parties are set in chaires with armes. They leave the visitor in possession of their house, when the conversation is ended; and for that, go before attending him in his coach. They are
succinc
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succinct and grave in their complements, use to speak proverbs; if to passe complements on great holy-dayes, (as Christmas and Easter) they only say three words, *Las buenas Pasquas*: they are very carefull to send complements to those of their friends and acquaintances, who have been let blood, and ever accompany their complement with a present, which they call *la Sangria*.

"They endeavour as much as they can, to send their present by a servant of their friend, to prevent presents which their own servants might receive, whereby their present should become chargeable unto the friend, to whom its sent."

"The King of Spaine, (Philip II.) never heard *Vos* to him, save from the proud Duke d'Alva, who being on his death-bed, visited by the King, said, *I go where thou wilt come*; the King going out of the roome said no more, than "I thought I should not escape without a *Vos*."

The little work from which these interesting extracts have been made, is unnoticed in the account of Sir Balthazar Gerbier, in Lord Orford's *Anecdotes of Painting*. Sir Balthazar was a native of Antwerp, and came to England in the reign of James I. He attended Charles I. says Mr. Granger, when Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Buckingham, into Spain; and was secretly an agent in the treaty of marriage with the Infanta, though he only appeared in the character of a painter.

"*The joyfull receyving of the Queene's most excellent majestie into hir Highnesse citie of Norwich: the things done in the time of her abode there; and the dolor of the citie at hir departure. Wherein are set downe divers orations in Latine, pronounced to hir Highnesse by Sir Robert Wood, knight, now Maior of the same citie, and others: and certaine also delivered to hir Majestie in writing; every of them turned into English.—London: Imprinted by Henry Bynneman.*" 4to.

It was the observation of Bishop Percy, that the splendour and magnificence of Queen Elizabeth's reign is no where more strongly painted, than in those little diaries of some of her summer excursions to the houses of her nobility, which were printed in a detached form, at various times during the long course of her reign. Among these, the present work is by no means, the least conspicuous.

On Saturday the 16th of August, 1578, the Queen, in her Norfolk progress, it

appears, set forward from Brakenashe, where she had dined with the Lady Style, about five miles from Norwich.—Sir Robert Wood, the Mayor, then only an esquire, about the same time, set out from Norwich, preceded first by three score young men of the city, on horseback, representing bachelors, apparelled in blacke satin doublets, blacke hose, blacke taffata hattes, and yellow bandes; "and their universal liverye was a mandytion of purple taffata, layde about with silver lace." After these, followed a man upon a fine courser, representing King Gurgunt, the supposed founder of the city; his body armed; with a black velvet hat, and a plume of white feathers on his head, attended by three Frenchmen in white and green, one carrying his helmet, another his target, and a third his staff. After King Gurgunt, came the gentlemen and more wealthy citizens, followed by the sword-bearer, mayor, aldermen, and recorder, in scarlet gowns; with those who had been sheriffs, but were not aldermen, in violet gowns and satin tippets.

King Gurgunt, stopping at a place called Hartford-bridge, left the rest of the procession, to meet the Queen at the utmost limits of the city jurisdiction.

The acclamations of the people having ceased, at her Majesty's first meeting the procession, the mayor addressed her in a Latin speech, at the conclusion of which he presented her Majesty with the city-sword, "and a fayre standing cuppe of silver gilt, with a cover, and in the cup one hundred pounds in gold."

The Queen, thanking the mayor for these tokens of good-will, assured him, that "Princes have no need of money." "God hath endowed us," she observed, "abundantly; we come not therefore, but for that which, in right, is our owne, the heartes and true allegiance of our subjects, whiche are the greatest riches of our kingdom."

The cup and money, however, were delivered to a gentleman, one of her Majesty's footmen, to carry. The mayor said to her, *Sunt hic centum libræ puri auri*; the cover of the cup lifted up.—Her Majesty said to the footmen,—"Looke to it, there is a hundredth pound." With that her Highness marched toward the city, near which, in the town-close, Gurgunt was prepared with a complimentary speech; but was prevented from delivering it by reason of the rain occasioning her Majesty to hasten away.

The city itself had been repaired and beautified, at no small expence, for her Majesty's reception. Over the gate, beside the royal arms and the scutcheon of St. George, was her badge, a falcon, with "*God and the Queen we serve*," beneath.

In St. Stephen's-street was placed a pageant, alluding more immediately, in its decorations, to the woollen manufacture of the city.

A second pageant "thwarted the street at the entrance of the market," and was replenished with five personages, apparelled like women. The first was the city of *Norwich*; the second, *Debora*; the third, *Judith*; the fourth, *Esther*; and the fifth, *Martia*, sometime Queen of England: by each of whom, in turn, her Majesty was addressed in English verse. Immediately after passing which, one of the musicians sung a ditty.

Leaving the market place, she went to the cathedral; and, having attended service, retired to the bishop's palace. All this was on Saturday the 16th of Aug.

On the Monday following, Mercury was brought under the privie-chamber window, in a coach, "strangely appalled," and informed her Majesty, that, should she be pleased to take the air, other "devices" were to be seen.

On the Tuesday, as the Queen was proceeding to Cossie Park to hunt, the minister of the Dutch church pronouncing a Latin oration, presented her with a cup worth fifty pounds; having an inscription, not only in the circumference, but within the brim.

On the Wednesday she received another oration from the master of the Grammar-school, Stephen Limbart.

On the Thursday evening, a masque of gods and goddesses was represented, in the Privie-chamber, when Mercury announced to her Majesty, that Jupiter, Juno, Mars, Venus, Apollo, Pallas, Neptune, Diana, and Cupid, were all come to bid her Majesty welcome to Norwich. Each, with a small present, addressed a couple of stanzas, and departed. Jupiter presented the Queen with a wand of wales-fin; Juno gave a purse; Mars, a pair of knives; Venus, a white dove; Apollo, an instrument, called a bandonet; Pallas, a Book of Wisdom; Neptune, a pike; Diana, a bowe and arrowes; and Cupid, an arrow of gold.

The day following, the court removed. The streets were hung with cords made of herbs and flowers, with garlands, coronets, pictures, rich cloths, and a thou-

sand devices. At the gates, a short speech in poetry was addressed to her Majesty, by Bernard Goldingham, the author of the publication here abridged. And on the confines of the city liberties, the Queen, having received, in writing, two Latin orations, one of which was to have been spoken to her by the mayor, conferred on him the honour of knight-hood; and so departing, she shook her riding-rod, and said, "*Farewell, Norwich.*" H.

The Compleat Gamester, or Instructions how to play at all manner of usual and most gentile Games, either on Cards, Dice, Billiards, Trucks, Bowls, Chess, also the Arts and Mysteries of Riding, Racing, Archery, and Cock-Fighting.

Several editions of this work were printed in the seventeenth, and beginning of the eighteenth century. The following extracts are from an edition in 1709, to which is added, "The game at Basset, never before printed in English." It has a frontispiece, in six compartments, in one of which is the Billiard-table, with the King and Port, as the game was formerly played; and from another it appears, that some Backgammon-tables stood upon legs, were very large, and formed a table of themselves.

The first extract I shall make, is from p. 9. of *False Dice*, which he observes, were introduced late at night, when the company grew thin, and their eyes were dim with watching.

False dice he divides into *High Fullams*, 4, 5, 6. *Low Fullams*, 1, 2, 3, and *Bristle Dice*. These, he says, "are fitted for their purpose, by striking a hog's bristle so in the corners, or otherwise in the dice, that they shall run high or low, as they please; this bristle must be strong and short, by which means the bristle bending, it will not lie on that side, but will be tript over; and this is the newest way of making a high or low *Fullam*: the old ways are, by drilling them, and loading them with quicksilver; but that cheat may be easily discovered by their weight, or holding two corners between your forefinger and thumb; if holding them so gently between your fingers, they turn, you may then conclude them false; or you may try their falsehood otherwise, by breaking or splitting them; others have made them, by filing and rounding: but all these ways fall short of the art of those who make them: some whereof are so admirably skilful, in making a bale of dice to run, what you would

would have them, that your gamesters think they never give enough for their purchase, if they prove right. They are sold in many places about the town, price current, (by the help of a friend) eight shillings, whereas an ordinary bale is sold for six-pence," p. 10.

Whist is made by Strutt, in his "Sports and Pastimes," a modern game, and to be first mentioned in the *Beaux Stratagem*: but he is mistaken: it is mentioned under its old name, *Whisk*, by Taylor the Water-Poet, (part ii. p. 54.) who wrote in 1632. Trump, is an evident corruption of *Triomphe*, and the Tower, (*a la Triomphe Ducange Gloss, V. Paginae, Carticella Triumphalis,*) is one of the most ancient games upon the cards; and probably was the architype of whist. "Ruff and Honours, (alias Slamm,) and Whist, are games so commonly known in England, in all parts thereof, that every child almost, of eight years old, hath a competent knowledge in that recreation" p. 84. He then proceeds to an account of whist, as then played, and the methods of *cheuling* at it, which are curious, amusing, and now utterly unknown. The extract is from p. 86, 87, 88.

"Whist is a game, not much differing from this, only they put out the deuces and take in no stock, and is called whist from the silence that is to be observed in the play; they deal as before, playing four, two of a side, (some play at two-handed, or three-handed whist, if three-handed, always strive to suppress and keep down the rising-man,) I say they deal to each twelve a-piece, and the trump is the bottom card. The manner of crafty playing, the number of the game nine; honours and dignity of other cards, are all alike; and he that wins most tricks, is most forward to win the set.

He that can by craft overlook his adversaries' game, hath a great advantage; for by that means, he may partly know what to play securely, or if he can have some petty glimpse of his partner's hand. There is a way by winking, or the fingers, to discover to their partners, what honours they have; as by the wink of one eye, or putting one finger on the nose, or table, it signifies one honour; shutting both the eyes, two; placing three fingers or four on the table, three or four honours. They have several ways of securing an honour, or more, in the bottom, when they deal, either to their partners, or selves; if to their partner, they place in the second lift next to the top, 1, 2, 3, or 4 aces, or court cards,

all of a suit, according as they could get them together in the former deal, and place a card of the same suit in the bottom; when the cards are cut, they must use their hand so dexterously, as not to put the top in the bottom, but nimbly place where it was before.

If they would secure honours to themselves, when dealing, they then place so many as they can get upon their lap, or other place, undiscerned; and after their cards are cut, then clap them very neatly under. But the cleanliest looking away is, by the brief; that is, take a pack of cards and open them, then take out all the honours as aforesaid, the four aces, the four Kings, &c. then take the rest and cut a little from the edges of them, all alike, by which means the honours will be broader than the rest; so that when your adversary cuts to you, you are certain of an honour, when you cut to your adversary, cut at the ends, and then it is a chance if you cut him an honour, because the cards at the ends are all of a length, thus you may make briefs endways, as well as sideways.

There are a sort of cunning fellows about this city, who before they go to play, will plant half a dozen of these packs, (nay sometimes half a score) in the hands of a drawer, who, to avoid being suspected, will call to their confederate drawer, for a fresh pack of cards, who brings them from a shop new; and some of these packs shall be so finely marked, whereby the gamester shall plainly, and certainly know every card therein contained, by the outside; although the best of other eyes shall not discern where any mark was made at all; and this done with that variety, that every card, of every suit, shall have a different distinguishable mark.

Some have a way to stick with a stick-stone, all the honours very smooth; by which means he will be sure to cut his partner an honour, and so his partner to him again, and that is done by laying a fore-finger on the top indifferent hard, and giving a sturring jerk to the rest, which will slip off from the stuck card.

It is impossible to shew you all the cheats of this game, since your cunning gamester is always studying new inventions, to deceive the ignorant."

The Concordance of Years. By Arthur Hopton, b. l. 1010.

This work is a kind of perpetual almanack: but conformed to all those dogmas of judicial astrology, which obtained in its age. It is known, that not only pri-
vate

rate families, but even monarchs, in all their transactions of import, were guided by these dogmas: and every day had its particular and appropriate walk of business. The following table, according to the age of the moon, is taken from p. p. 76. 77. (omitting only the signs of the planets,) and it serves, both for the weather and business. The numbers stand for the age of the moon, the second column consists of the planetary signs, (omitted) the third of the weather, the fourth of the elections, as he calls it.

Days of the Moon.

1. Temperate.—Journey, take physick, especially latatives.
2. Temperate or dry.—Journey.
3. Very moist.—Make merchandise, buy cattle, do not navigate.
4. Dry.—Voyage, treat of marriage, set children to school, take medicines.
5. Cold and Moist, most cold.—Plant, sow seeds, &c. bad for marriages, and voyages by water.
6. Temperate.—Apt to war, bad to sow seeds, plant, &c.
7. Moist.—Apt to till the earth, and to journey, &c.
8. Cloudy and temperate.—Journey, especially by water, take physic, best in pills.
9. Dry.—Good to navigate, otherwise bad in all things.
10. Moist.—Good for marriage, bad to journey, good to plant or build.

11. Temperate, something cold.—Sow, plant, deliver prisoners, leave laxative medicines.
12. Moist.—Plant, some marry, bad to navigate only.
13. Temperate.—Journey, navigate, sow, plough, contract matrimony.
14. Temperate.—Sow, plant, take physick, bad to journey, and marry a widow.
15. Moist.—Dig pits, delve, ill to voyage and marry.
16. Moist and cold.—Infortunate and bad.
17. Moist.—Buy beasts, seek to widows, bad to navigate.
18. Dry.—Build, sow, plant, sail, all in marriage.
19. Warfare.—Besiege a town, plant, sow, journey, navigate.
20. Temperate.—Buy cattle, hunt wild beasts, bad for marriage.
21. Temperate.—Lay foundations, build, sow, seek to Prince or Magistrate, marry not.
22. Temperate.—Take physick, navigate, marry not.
23. Moist.—Take physick, journey, ill to marry, or lend.
24. Temperate.—Lead thy army to battle, marry, sow, medicine.
25. Temperate.—Lead thy army to battle, marry, sow, medicine, voyage not.
26. Dry.—Journey towards mid-day, or sunset, best for strife, lay foundations.
27. Dry.—A most fit day for physick, in all other affairs bad.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters,

THE DUKE OF BOURBON.

THIS illustrious personage, who was taken prisoner at the glorious battle of Agincourt, suffered eighteen years confinement, and died in London, on the very day of his enlargement, after eighteen thousand pounds had been paid for his ransom.

CORNARO.

This celebrated Venetian, who wrote on the utility of an *abstemious regimen*, was, till his fortieth year, tormented with maladies that embittered his existence. He at length resolved to change his mode of living, and in one year after the observance of the *temperate plan*, his complaint entirely disappeared, nor had he ever afterwards occasion to have recourse to medicine. He continued healthful and cheerful, to his eightieth year, retaining so perfectly his mental and cor-

poral faculties, that he affirmed he could, at that age, perform most of those things that he had been accustomed to do in his youth. He died quietly in his chair, but little harassed either with sickness or pain, in 1681.

ESTHER INGLIS.

The exquisite writing of this extraordinary woman has seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. Two specimens of her calligraphic skill are carefully preserved in the Bodleian library, at Oxford: one of these is entitled, "*Les Proverbes de Salomon, écrites en diverses sortes de Lettres par Esther Anglois, Française. A Lislebourg en Escosse 1599.*" This performance is truly admirable; the dedication (to the Earl of Essex,) as well as each chapter, and some other less important divisions, being each written in a different hand, amounting in the whole

to near forty. Each chapter is also decorated with a most beautiful head and tail piece, and the margins are elegantly ornamented with the pen, in imitation of the ancient illuminated manuscripts. At the beginning of the book, the arms of Essex are neatly delineated, with fifty six quarterings, and on the fifth leaf, is her own picture, drawn with a pen, in the dress of the day. Another manuscript of her's, is deposited in the Library of Christ Church. This contains the Psalms in French, and was presented by the writer of it to Queen Elizabeth. In the British Museum also, is preserved "*Esther Ingles's Fifty Emblems*," which are beautifully written, and decorated with delineations. This bears the date of 1624.

QUEEN HENRIETTA.

Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I. was, at the death of her father, Henry IV. but newly born. Barberini, who was afterwards Pope Urban VIII. being at that time Nuncio in France, came to offer his congratulations on her birth, and found that the Queen Mother would have been better pleased, to have produced a son. Madam, said he, I hope before I die, to see this your youngest daughter a great queen. And I, replied the Queen, hope she will live to see you a Pope. These prophetic compliments were strictly verified, and that too within a short time of each other.

METEMPSYCHOSIS.

The very ancient doctrine of the transmigration of the soul still prevails in many parts of the East, where it is facetiously said, that the souls of Poets animate, after death, the bodies of Grasshoppers, as these insects usually sing till they starve.

ST. PAUL'S.

It is well known that the motto, (*Resurgam*) underneath the Phoenix, over the south portico of St. Paul's, is said to have arisen from the following circumstance. Sir Christopher Wren, having fixed upon the spot for the centre of the great dome, desired a flat stone to be brought to him from among the rubbish, to leave there as a mark. This happened to be a grave stone, with only the word, *Resurgam* (*I shall rise*) inscribed upon it, which was considered by the architect as a most favorable omen. Now, Henry King, Bishop of Chichester, who died in 1618, was buried in the choir of St. Paul's, under a plain stone, with only the memorable word *Resurgam* upon it. Is it not therefore probable that this was

the very stone that was brought to St. Christopher?

ANTOINETTE BOURIGNON.

The annals of superstition, are, alas, lamentably voluminous. Minds naturally ardent, when unoccupied by objects suited to their magnitude and extent, are the soils in which this baleful plant takes the deepest root. Antoinette Bourignon was born at Lisle, in Flanders, in 1616. She appears, from her childhood, to have possessed a singular and contemplative turn of mind, and the affluence of her parents afforded her an opportunity of making some proficiency in literary attainments. In more advanced life, she wore the garb of an hermit, and travelled through many parts of Europe, propagating ideas of the wildest and most visionary cast. Joanna Southcott, a fanatical visionist of the present day, seems to be an humble imitator of this extraordinary woman. Like her, she professes to be exclusively acquainted with that knowledge, which is necessary to salvation; and like her also, she places herself upon an equality with the Virgin Mary!!! They boast alike of personal communication with the deity, and assume in common a prophetic knowledge of future events. The vulgar and incomprehensible productions of Joanna, are not however to be compared with those of Madame Bourignon, for the latter really contained much good sense, though almost inseparably blended with her peculiar enthusiastic notions. Her principal works are, "*The Light of the World*," and the "*Testimony of Truth*;" and these, with her other writings, make 18 vols. 8vo. The pen of her successor has, for the short period of her pretended inspiration, been equally prolific. Madame Bourignon died in 1680, at the age of 64.

LUDULPHUS.

This man in his *Vita Christi*, pars ii. cap. 56, says, "that the body of Christ was in the Host, as great in quantity, as he was upon the cross;" and judiciously adds, "It is therefore marvellous how so great a man can be hid under so small a form."

CLEMEN'S, (FORGED WORKS. i.)

In his first Epistle, he informs St. James of the order and manner, of the death of St. Peter; yet it is certain, that Clement undoubtedly knew it, that James was put to death seven years before St. Peter.

ANTHERUS, (FORGED WORKS. ii.)

In his first Epistle, he mentions Eusebius,

sebius, Bishop of Alexandria, and Felix, Bishop of Ephesus; yet neither Eusebius, nor Felix, were even born during the whole period of the life of Antherus.

MARCELLINUS, (FORGED WORKS, iii.)

In his Epist. ii. ad Oriental. is made to say, "The Emperor might not attempt to presume any thing against the gospel." There was no Emperor then alive, who understood Christ, or the gospel.

ATHANASIUS, (FORGED WORKS, iv.)

The forgery of the Epistles as ascribed to him, is denoted by the following strange sentence, "*Romana Sedes est sacer vertex, in quo omnes vertuntur*:" that is, the Roman sea is a whirlpool, in which all men are whirled round.

MARCELLUS, (FORGED WORKS, v.)

In his Epist. ii. he writes to the Emperor Maxentius, and presses upon him the authority of Clement. Maxentius was an infidel, a tyrant, a persecutor of the Christians, and neither knew nor cared for the authority of Clement.

ZEPHYRINUS, (FORGED WORKS, vi.)

In his Epist. i. he says, "Christ commanded his Apostles to appoint the seventy-two disciples." St. Luke says, Christ himself appointed them.

MELTIADES, (FORGED WORKS, vii.)

Luke says, that John the Baptist, gave this counsel to the soldiers, "Be ye contented with your wages, &c." Meltiades, (Ep. i.) names Christ instead of John.

ANICLETUS, (FORGED WORKS, viii.)

He says, in his Epist. i. that Clemens was his predecessor. Irenæus, (l. 3. c. 3.) as does Eusebius, notes that Anacletus preceded Clement. He also, (*Dist. 93, juxta Sanctorum*,) mentions St. Peter's church, though no church was built in the name of St. Peter, within three hundred years after Anicletus. In his Epist. iii, he quotes the decrees and canons of the *old* Fathers, although he was contemporary with St. John, and was himself one of the oldest.

HIPPOLYTUS MARTYR.

This was a book published in the sixteenth century, as the work of a bishop and martyr, in the time of Origen. It is a strange forgery. The first sentence of the work begins with *Enim*, and he sometimes makes the Revelations of St. John synonymous with the prophecies of Daniel.

PAULINUS, BISHOP OF NOLA,

In his verses of the Life of Felix the Martyr, describing a church, mentions the images of (as he epithetizes them) scabby Job, blind Tobit, pretty Judith, and great Queen Esther.

THE APOSTLES MARRIED.

The apostles were all, except St. John, married men: *Ignatius ad Philadelph. Euseb. l. 3. c. 30, Clem. Stromat. l. 7.* mentions St. Paul's being married, &c.

VOLATERRANUS.

He translated Nazianzene's *Monodia*, and put in whole sentences, and perverted and altered a great part of the original.

AMPHILOCHIUS.

This was a friend of Basil. In the heat of controversy, a work was published, as his, and as from a unique manuscript in the library of S. Nazarius, at Verona; the opponents unluckily discovered another, from which it appeared, that the same author had written the life of Thomas a Becket, who lived seven hundred years after Amphilochius.

CLAUDIUS DU SANCTES.

He published, "*A Liturgy of S. Chrysostom*," which prays for Pope Nicholas, by name, and for the empire and victory of the Emperor Alexius; the first lived five hundred, the other seven hundred years, after Chrysostom.

WOLFGANGUS LAZIUS.

He published the works of one Abdias, and gravely affirms, that his author was one of the seventy-two disciples: and that St. Luke, the Evangelist, in writing the Acts of the Apostles, borrowed many whole stories, word by word, out of this Abdias!!! This last hero pretends, that he was present with Christ, and at most part of the Apostles' doings, though some of them were gone to Italy, some to Asia Minor, some to Scythia, some to India, some to Ethiopia: he also mentions Egesippus, who lived one hundred and sixty years after Christ.

LUKE, A PAINTER.

St. Paul, (*Coloss. iv.*) says, Luke the Physician, not the Painter. Theodorus Anagnostes, (*Lib. i.*) says, that Eudoxia sent an image of the Virgin Mary, painted by Luke, to the Empress Pulcheria, upon what authority is not known.

PAPA.

Οἶκος ὁ παππας *Jupiter Papa*, was an idol worshipped in Bithynia, &c.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE WATER LILY.

THE banks of the Chelmer exhibited
flowers

Of various classes and hues,
Which, foster'd by Zephyrs, and sun-beams
and showers,

Though wild, did sweet odours diffuse.
When wandering one evening its margin
along,

My only companion my Muse,
I sought in my ramble a subject for song;
And wish'd the most worthy to choose.

When lo! in the midst of the stream I
beheld,

A flower which repos'd on its breast,
While the fond parent flood, oft saluting it,
swell'd,

As proud of the prize it possess'd.

A silver-leaf'd lily, with petals of gold,
Encompass'd by many a bud,

I saw, and desiring the treasure to hold;
Impatiently viewing it stood.

And thinking that Cowper's, though plucked
from the Ouse,

Was surely less lovely than this,
I wish'd for a spaniel my cause to espouse;
A spaniel as faithful as his.*

But knowing my lack of such aid, I declin'd,
All thoughts of possessing the flower;
Nor wish'd it, when once it occur'd to my
mind,

That, if pluck'd, it would die in an hour.

While, there if I left it uninjur'd, I knew,
Retaining its beauties, 'twould live;

And I from observing its delicate hue,
A pleasure again might receive.

Chelmsford.

J. POTTER.

THE RUINED SHRUBBERY.

EMBOWER'D by trees, whose silv'ry
shadows sleep

On Chelmer's bosom, as of late I stray'd,
I heard a lay, not loud indeed but deep;
That seem'd to issue from a neighbouring
shade.

Attentive to the sad mellifluous strain,
Which as I listen'd, louder seem'd to
swell,

Soon with a pleasure, not unmix'd with
pain,

I recogniz'd my favorite Philomel.

The same sweet songstress I had often heard
By Mildmay's mansion, odorous shrubs
among,

Now forc'd from these recesses, sang the
bud;

And Fancy thus interpreted her song.

* Alluding to Cowper's "Dog and Water-
lily".

" Sweet shrubb'ry! from whose violat
shade,

To this ignobler spot with fear I flew,
Sequester'd haunts, 'mid which the Muse
stray'd,

Enamour'd of my evening lays—adieu.

" The ruthless woodman with his axe
arrives,

The venerable oaks and elms to fell,
The lawn of all its lovely pride deprives;—
Dear desolated lawn, a long farewell!

" The shrubs that forth their infant foliage
shot,

And flourish'd 'neath the last Fitzwalter's
eye,

Pluck'd up and planted in some meaner spot,
Indignant droop their with'ring heads and
die.

" The flowers too, trampled under foot, or
torn

By ruffian fingers, lose both bud and bloom,
While Zephyrs o'er the ruin lingering mourn,
Or leave it laden with its last perfume!

" Dear desolated spot! too long enjoy'd,
Since now no more thy wonted charms I
view,

By iron-handed Avarice destroy'd;
Dear desolated shrubbery—adieu!"
So sung the mournful melodist, then paus'd,
As if dispos'd no longer to complain,
Till anguish, by renew'd reflection caus'd,
Produc'd the same sad elegy again.

Chelmsford.

J. POTTER.

SONNET.

BY ANTHOCLES.

THE midnight storm is high, and sadness
brings

To many a musing melancholy mind:
It seems the tempest on his dreary wings,
Bears tribulation; and the hollow wind
Is fill'd with boding voices: but to those
Whom blithe content surrounds, who deem
it not

A sin to feel delight, the blast that blows
Is quickly perish'd, and its breath forgot:
Bright let the tapers beam: the ruddy fire
With heighten'd rosin exalt the glow
Of woman's blooming cheek; and wine
inspire

The open heart's exhilarating flow!
Who that is wise, would yield the passing
hour

To bitterness, when bliss is in his power?

BY THE SAME.

Swift flew the bounding bark along the tide,
Whose emerald waters flash'd in snowy
spray

Beneath the keel: the sea-birds that beside
Now rose, now fell, o'er the deep ocean-
way,

Still

Still floated with our course: the sun from
 high
 Shone sparkling in blue ether, and the
 gale
 That with fresh breath came whispering
 pleasantly,
 Swell'd full the swan-like bosom of the
 sail:
 But O! when on the watery verge, the shore
 Of ancient freedom, whitening rose to
 view;
 That scenery calm and beautiful no more
 Was heeded; but so strong impatience
 grew
 In every limb, methought the bark mov'd
 slow,
 And the reluctant wind had ceas'd to blow.

BY THE SAME.

BURDETT!—who 'young in years, in
 counsels old,'
 Utterest a warning voice to those who
 sleep
 Forgetful of their country's weal, be bold
 In that good cause: with thunders loud and
 deep,
 Break thou their fatal slumber: we our eyes
 Bend on thy lonely virtue, ev'n as they
 Who struggle with the waves, explore the
 skies
 For that safe star, that shall direct their
 way:
 Thou art the beacon of our sinking land,
 A senator unspotted: thou art he,
 Who in the desert with uplifted wand,
 Dost point the health of nations—Liberty,
 That we may gaze and live: the lisping praise
 Of children shall be thine, in distant days.

SONNET.

TO THOMAS CAMPBELL, ESQ.

BY ARTHUR OWEN.

YES! I should ill requite thee for thy lay,
 Of varied melody, and feeling theme,
 So wont, when clouded seem'd life's early
 way,
 To shed around Hope's consecrated beam,
 Were not my song to hail thee. Bard of
 fire,
 Since Dryden's mastery from responsive lyre
 Drew music, never on the tranced ear
 Fell tones, like thine, energetic to confess,
 The throb of nature, chilling now with fear,
 Melting anon with very tenderness!
 As Fancy strays o'er transatlantic clime,
 (The picture living from thy pencil grows,)
 How oft shall Memory tell the tender
 rhyme,
 How oft shall Pity weep for Gertrude's
 woes!

LINES,

WRITTEN ON READING MR. BARLOW'S
 COLUMBIAD.

HAIL, fair Columbia, now, well-pleas'd we
 see,
 A second Virgil tune his lyre to thee!

Thy streams majestic, winding o'er thy
 plains,
 And thy dark groves, awaken heavenly
 strains!
 With thine combin'd is thy lov'd Poet's
 name,
 And boundless as his mind, is Barlow's
 fame:
 O'er the wide-bosom'd earth it shall extend,
 And to the latest sigh of Time descend.

A. N.

MOUNTAIN, OR THE WITTY DIVINE.

SOME ten, or twenty years ago,
 Where a grand building rose!
 Young Mountain was to college sent;
 For so my story goes.
 The rev'rend tutor was a man,
 Well qualified to teach,
 His students were before him wont
 Alternately to preach.
 Yet he was not from failings free,
 Altho' a man of worth;
 He oft was seen to fall asleep,
 While they were holding forth.
 And now it came to Mountain's turn
 To preach before his Grace;
 And the grave tutor took his seat,
 Just right before his face.
 Now Mountain was a clever youth,
 But willing to expose
 And if he could, reform his Grace,
 So for his text he chose.
 "Could ye not watch with me one hour?"
 And now (for your own sake,)
 Thought Mountain, you will surely try,
 For once to keep awake.
 But all that Mountain could advance,
 Did not break his repose;
 Scarce fifteen minutes had elaps'd,
 Ere he began to doze.
 Yet while at intervals his Grace
 Gaz'd round in wild surprise,
 He had this passage just at hand,
 Whene'er he op'd his eyes.
 The tutor quite indignant felt
 At being thus expos'd;
 And secret vow'd he should repent,
 As soon as he had clos'd.
 (For ah! he did not like to have
 His inclination crost,)
 But sinking into sleep again,
 All recollection lost.
 And now 'twou'd all have been forgot,
 And pass'd off very well,
 But for his fellow-students who
 Had all resolv'd to tell.
 And for such conduct base and mean,
 Each of them did declare,
 That Mountain ought to be expell'd,
 No more to enter there.
 Poor Mountain only begg'd that ere
 From college he was sent;
 "A farewell sermon he might preach;"
 The tutor gave consent.

' Sleep

"Sleep ye on now, and take your rest:"
Were words which Mountain chose;
Seeing he was to be dismiss'd,
For breaking his repose.

But lo! his pupil's last discourse,
Could not keep him awake,
Nor could our Saviour's striking words
Him from his slumbers shake.

Next morning Mountain took his leave,
And homewards bent his way;
He little thought what was in store,
Against some future day.

The King had heard of the affair,
And straight for Mountain sent,
On giving him a Bishop's See
His Majesty was bent.

He wonder'd much what it could mean,
Yet up to court he came;
"Well, Mountain," (said the worthy King,)
"I've heard much of thy fame.

"And as a Bishop is deceas'd,
"I straightway sent for thee,
"But fear alas! thou art not fit,
"To fill that vacant See."

Then Mountain did the King address,
"Oh sov'reign, hast thou faith?"
"I hope so;" was the King's reply:
"The King hopes he has faith."

"But hast thou faith?" "Yes I believe
I have:" the King replied;
This did not answer Mountain's end,
"The King believes;" and sigh'd.

Yet once again did Mountain ask,
"Say oh King, hast thou faith?"
He paus'd: but straight he made reply;
"Yes, Mountain, I have faith."

"Well then, (said Mountain,) if indeed,
"Thou dost possess true faith,
"Tho' as a grain of mustard seed,
"Hear what the Scripture saith.

"This Mountain, (pointing to himself,)
"At thy request made known,
"Shall be remov'd to yonder See,"
No sooner said than done.

(Here by the bye, I would observe,
How wrong it is to make,
A jest-book of God's holy word;
From whence bon-mots to take.)

This witty speech much pleas'd the King;
"And so it shall," he said;
He strait commanded, and they plac'd
The mitre on his head.

"Now let us sing long live the King!
"And Mountain, long live he!
"And when he next appears at Court;
"May I be there to see."

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

* * *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

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PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

**Report on the Progress of the Sciences from the Epoch of the French Revolution (1789) to the Year 1808, made by a commission of the Institute of France, by order of the Emperor Napoleon.*

HIS Majesty being in council,† a deputation from the class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the Institute, composed of M. M. Bougainville, president of the Institute; Terron, vice-president; Delambre, Cuvier, secretaries; M. M. Lagrange, Monge, Messier de Fleurieu, Charles Berthollet, Haug, Lamarck, Thouin, de Lacedepede, and Dessesarts, members of the Institute; was presented by his excellency the minister of the home department, and admitted to the bar of the council.

Introductory Speech of M. Bougainville, President of the Institute.

SIRE,

Your imperial and royal majesty has ordered that the several classes of the Institute should appear in your council, and report to you on the present state of the sciences, literature, and the arts, and on their progress since the year 1789,

The class of the mathematical and physical sciences now perform that duty, and in presenting myself at the head of the learned men who compose it, I am indebted to my age for that honor.

But, sire, such is the variety of objects with which this class has been occupied, that even with all the conciseness of which profound knowledge and a spirit of analysis afford a facility, the report containing a bare statement of facts is of great extent.

It is therefore only the sketch of their labours that M. M. Delambre and Cuvier are about to read.

I shall make only a single observation, which is, that at the same time that the period from 1789 to 1808 will be, for political and military events, one of the most memorable in the annals of nations,

* As it is probable that the discoveries, the labours, and writings of Englishmen, are noticed in too cursory a manner, or wholly omitted in this Report, we shall cheerfully insert such explanations or observations as may be sent us by our own countrymen on particular passages of these reports.

† The sitting of Saturday, the 6th of February, 1808.

it will also be one of the most brilliant in the records of the arts and sciences.

The share which the French have had in the improvement of those analytical methods, which have led to the great discoveries of the system of the world, and even to those of the three kingdoms of nature, will shew that if the influence of one man alone has made heroes of all our warriors, our learned men, honoured by the protection of your majesty, whom they have seen in their ranks, have a claim to add some rays to the national glory.

Report of M. Delambre, Secretary of the Class for the Mathematical Sciences.

SIRE,

Upon an occasion as memorable as glorious for the sciences, at the moment when their representatives and organs are admitted to the honor of depositing, at the foot of your throne, a view of the acquisitions made by them, of the interesting facts by which they have been enriched, the desire so natural of laying before your majesty, in the most favorable light, the new discoveries, will not lead us to forget that each branch of human knowledge has a language and style peculiar to itself—that the branch of mathematics can have no other merit than that of conciseness and simplicity. But if reason did not induce us scrupulously to adhere to this principle, the abundance of the materials which we have to present to your majesty would render it a matter of indispensable necessity.

All the parts of the mathematics are intimately connected together, and mutually afford assistance to each other. We shall begin with those which were first cultivated, and which serve as an introduction to all the others.

The elementary part furnishes us with two works equally worthy of their success. In the one, M. Legendre recalls geometry to its ancient severity, and presents new ideas for treating some parts of it in a manner entirely analytical; in the other, M. Lacroix proposed to himself to preserve all that is essential in the ancient method, but so that his book may likewise serve as an introduction to modern analysis.

The beautiful collection of the Greek mathematicians was completed in 1791, by the Archimedes of Torelli, of which
M. Peyrard

M. Peyrard has published a correct translation; to this is added a memoir, by M. Delambre, on the arithmetic of the Greeks. Before this memoir, of which your majesty deigned to furnish the subject, it could scarcely be conceived how the Greeks, with a notation so imperfect compared with ours, could have performed the operations pointed out by Archimedes and Ptolomy.

Ancient geometry admitted in its demonstrations only what could be executed with the rule and the compass. Mascheroni, still more severe, wished to suppress the rule, and we may be astonished at the great number of new and interesting propositions which he has been able to discover in a subject apparently exhausted. His principal theorems were brought to France with the treaty of Campo-Formio by the conqueror and pacificator of Italy. It was desirable to become acquainted with the whole work, and a French translation of it was soon published.

Several moderns had already used with success the method which refers to three rectangular co-ordinates, the position of any point whatever taken in space. M. Monge has made this principle the foundation of a new and complete system, which is indispensable to all the arts of building, and to which has been given the name of *Descriptive Geometry*.

Trigonometry is undoubtedly one of the most useful applications of elementary geometry: it is the basis of geodesia,* of geography, of astronomy, and of navigation. The finest geodesic monument was the map of France, by Cassini. Some doubts, raised in 1787, on the respective positions of the observatories of London and Paris, required a verification of the points situated between Dunkirk and Boulogne. The English, on their side, were to form new triangles between London and Dover, and both commissioners were conjointly to measure the triangles which crossed the Channel. From the progress of the arts and sciences it was to be expected that the English would exert themselves to excel all that had been done of this kind; they succeeded: Ramsden's theodolite, the Indian fires which served as signals, the new apparatus used to measure the bases, afforded a precision unheard of before. The French had only angles to measure; the repeating circle which Borda had just in-

vented, was not of so splendid a form as the theodolite, but it contained in its own construction a principle which secured to it an accuracy at least equal and more independent of the talents of the artists. The French commissioners, Cassini, Legendre, and Mechain, were not unequal to the competition.

From this successful essay arose the idea of the operation on which was soon after founded a new system of measures; the quarter of the meridian was to be the primary unity; it being impossible to effect the entire measure, the most extensive arc presented by any continent, namely, that comprised between Dunkirk and Barcelona, was chosen. Mechain and Delambre were charged with this work, which the circumstances of the times rendered so difficult. Their operations, always thwarted, long suspended, began in 1792, and ended only in 1799. They measured in five different places the elevation of the pole, and the direction of the meridian. Their triangles extended from Dunkirk to Barcelona. Delambre, moreover, measured two bases of 12,000 metres each, and notwithstanding the interval of 700,000 which separated them, they agreed within three decimetres.

This almost incredible precision was due, partly, no doubt, to the care of the observers, but principally to the circle of Borda, which, by the multiplication of the angles, obviated the errors of the division, and of the observations; it was due to the ingenious construction of the rules contrived by the same geometrician, and to the care which he had taken in their verification.

Ten degrees of the meridian were exactly known. Mechain perceived the possibility of adding two new degrees to them, by extending the triangles to the Balearic Islands. The execution of this project, which has since cost him his life, has been lately resumed by two young astronomers, of uncommon talents and resolution, (M. M. Biot and Arago) who are at present continuing it, and will complete it this winter (12).

The loss of Mechain, so deeply felt by all men of learning, left to his colleague alone the charge of all the calculations, and of arranging the work which was to contain all the illustrations and proofs. He has taken the greatest care in publishing the observations with the utmost fidelity, in stating all the formulae of reduction, and in demonstrating them in an elementary manner. M. Legendre gave

* Surveying.

gave new solutions, and extremely curious theorem, for reducing to rectilinear triangles, the triangles very little curved which are formed on the surface of the earth. He has since demonstrated that the same theorem is applicable to spheroidic triangles. His new canons, and those of Mr. Delambre, for all the same problems, form the basis of the instruction published by the general Dépôt of the War Department; they have been adopted by the astronomer Swanberg, who, in 1802, again measured the degree of Sweden. They have changed the face of this most important part of our knowledge.

These great operations have diffused through Europe a taste for geodesy. France is indebted to them for the map of its new departments; England for those of its southern provinces; Germany for several countries partly surveyed by French engineers; Switzerland for a description of several of its cantons. The use of the repeating circle has been extended to all the continent; and there is reason to hope, that shortly, all the surface of Europe will be covered with triangles, and that sovereigns will be better acquainted with their dominions, than private individuals with their estates.

The decimal division of the circle, so convenient for observers and calculators, required new trigonometrical tables. M. Prony caused them to be constructed with incredible celerity, by means entirely new, which enabled him to employ arithmeticians the least informed. A section of analysts, with M. Legendre at their head, prepared the work, and the other sections had only the additions to perform. Thus were obtained two copies of the tables totally independent of each other. This vast work, the greatest that has ever been executed or even conceived, has no fault but its immensity, which has hitherto delayed its publication. Borda, who was aware of the necessity of more portable tables, caused them to be calculated under his own inspection; but he could not finish the work. Delambre completed it, and gave in his preface methods different from those of MM. Prony and Legendre, which would have led with equal rapidity to the same end, and they have furnished very curious verifications.

MM. Hobert and Ideler also calculated, by other means, very accurate tables, and still more portable (20).

If from geometry we proceed to common algebra, we shall find advances less

perceptible, but infinitely more difficult. The memoirs of M. Lagrange, on the complete resolution of literal equations, by reducing the problem to its lowest terms, show how difficult it still is. M. Ruffini undertook to prove that it is impossible. Lagrange endeavoured at least to facilitate the solution of numerical equations. His ingenious analysis has reduced the question to finding a quantity smaller than the smallest difference of the roots. He expressed a wish, that methods might be found within the reach of arithmeticians. Mr. Budan, doctor of medicine, has given one which employs additionally, a degree of simplicity which could not be expected, and will not be easily exceeded.

The lectures at the Normal school afforded our great geometers an opportunity of illustrating the most obscure theories. M. Lagrange developed the analysis of the irreducible case; and M. Laplace the demonstration of the theorem of d'Alembert on imaginary roots. M. Gauss has since decomposed into factors of the second degree equations, the reduction of which appeared impossible; he gave the means of inscribing a circle without employing the rule and the polygonic compass. The number of the sides of which is expressed by a primary number (of the form $2n + 1$.) M. Legendre demonstrated the particular case of the polygon of seventeen sides.

The analysis applied to geometry by M. Monge, presents the equations of lines of planes, of curves of the second degree, the theory of tangent planes; in short, the principal circumstances of the generation of curve surfaces expressed by partial differential equations, of which the author makes use, to integrate, in an elegant manner, a great number of equations, by following step by step the details of the geometrical description. As early as the year 1772 he shewed the connexion existing between the curves with a double curvature and the squarable surfaces. M. Laneret has shewn the ratio between the two curvatures, and transferred into space the imperfect squares of Reaumur.

MM. Hachette and Poisson have added elegant theorems and valuable illustrations to the work of M. Monge. M. Carnot included in symmetric and curious canons all the questions relative to any five points taken in space.

Fermat had suppressed the demonstrations of several remarkable theorems of

indeterminate analysis. Euler and M. Lagrange have found them. M. Legendre added to them several important propositions; and in his Essay on the Theory of Numbers, resumed the subject from its origin, and undertook profound researches to obtain the demonstration, then unknown, of the general theorem of Fermat. M. Gauss has treated this whole theory in a manner entirely new, in a singularly remarkable work, of which it is not in our power to convey an idea, because the whole of it is new, even the language and notation.

To this kind of analysis may be referred the theory of continual fractions, and that of the transformation of equations, so successfully treated of by M. Lagrange.

The differential and integral calculus occupied geometers for a hundred years; and l'Hopital's *Infiniment Petits*, and Bougainville's *Integral Calculus*, were the only works which formed a system. Euler has since given more complete treatises, which he enriched by his discoveries; the rapid progress of analysis rendered them insufficient (39). M. Lacroix, who devoted himself to teaching, collected in one large treatise all the scattered methods, by connecting, and developing them; by adding his own ideas to theirs he has associated himself to the glory of the great geometers whose discoveries he propagated.

M. Bossut, so well known by his tracts on all the parts of the mathematics, and by his *Hydrodynamics*, of which he has lately given a new edition, with additions has published a *History of Mathematics*, which renders the continuation, promised by the author, very desirable. M. de Montucla rendered himself celebrated by a more detailed history, which he could not resume till towards the end of his life; he was not able even to complete it, and Lalande has filled up the chasms.

More attention was paid to the extension of the calculation of infinites than to the explanation of the metaphysical principles of it; the miraculous effects, the incontrovertible results, were seen, but the mind could not accustom itself to the fundamental suppositions. M. Lagrange, in a celebrated memoir, laid down one of those comprehensive ideas, which belong only to men of genius of the first order; he pointed out the means of reducing all the processes of the infinitesimal calculations to one merely algebraical, by carefully excluding all idea of infinity. Many geometers,

struck with this flash of light, sought for the illustrations, which none could supply so well as the inventor. M. Lagrange, having undertaken the functions of teacher at the polytechnic school, created there, in the presence of his auditors, all the parts of which he has since composed his *Treatise on Analytical Functions*, a classic work, which it would be superfluous at present to recommend; it is sufficient to have mentioned it. The same principles served to explain the metaphysical part of the calculation of the variations, which from the beginning of his career ranked him with inventive geometers, and the use of which has lately been extended by Mr. Poisson, who shews an elegant and simple manner of obtaining the indeterminate equations resulting from this method.

The calculation of partial differences, respecting which Euler and D'Alembert did not agree, and the utility of which is equal to the innumerable difficulties which it presents, has given rise to the researches of all the eminent geometers known. MM. Laplace and Condorcet thought of considering the equations containing at the same time differential coefficients and differences, which M. Lacroix has distinguished by the name of equations with mixt differences. M. Biot has given some general principles for the solution of this species of integrals. MM. Poisson and Paoli have extended still farther this theory, which more than any other is impossible to be translated into ordinary language.

All the laws of mechanics have been reduced to general principles, of which we shall mention that of virtual velocities, the only basis of M. Lagrange's analytical mechanics, which he has been able, with the assistance of the doctrine of the variations, to apply to every case of equilibrium and motion.

M. Lagrange had first assumed this principle; he has since given a demonstration of it; another, by Laplace, is to be found in the *Celestial Mechanics*; and MM. Poinsot and Ampere have discovered others. There existed one more ancient in the treatise on equilibrium and motion, by M. Carnot. MM. Prony and Poisson, in their lectures at the polytechnic school, have had more than one opportunity of occupying themselves with analogous researches.

M. Laplace reduced to the same principle his numerous researches on the system of the world. He resumed the doctrine of mechanics from its first principles,

ciples, and rigorously demonstrated every part of the science. The law of areas led him to the consideration of a plane moving in a direction parallel to itself with the centre of the system, the position of which may be calculated for any particular instant. To a plane of this kind he refers the motions of the satellites of Jupiter, and thus he has been enabled to overcome the inextricable difficulties of this particular system, which is on a small scale a representation of the grand system of the universe, and which presents this advantage, that all the changes, all the revolutions, are completed in it in periods infinitely shorter, and consequently more favorable, to the present enquiries. He has deduced from observation the laws of Kepler, which serve him to prove the law of universal gravity.

The geometricians of the last century, by framing for themselves methods of approximation, have been enabled to reduce to calculation the effects of attraction. M. Lagrange had given new canons susceptible of still further illustrations. M. Laplace has made this problem the particular subject of his meditations; he discovered means for obtaining the secular equations, and for calculating separately the terms of all the orders to which it may be foreseen that integration may give a sensible value; means which have led him to the discovery of the equations for long periods, and to that of the secular equation of the moon.

We shall dwell no longer on the extract of the *Celestial Mechanics*; it will suffice to say, that in this work, every page of which displays the genius of analysis, the most fruitful of all in interesting applications, we everywhere meet with theories entirely belonging to the author, or which he has appropriated to himself by the new forms which he has given them.

The author has given a kind of translation of it into common language, under the title of *Exposition of the System of the World*; in which, without using any calculations, he unfolds, to a reader who has some knowledge of geometry, the spirit of the methods, and the progress of the inventor.

From these great problems of celestial physics, the author re-descends with equal success to phenomena, less imposing, but not less difficult: thus he explains the effects of capillary attraction, by two methods totally independent of each other, and which lead him to the same equations. M. Legendre was the

first who demonstrated that the elliptic form alone could suit the equilibrium of a fluid mass impelled by a rotatory motion, all the molecules of which attract each other in the inverse ratio of the squares of the distances. By an equation, for which he was indebted to M. Laplace, he proved that the same figure also suits spheroids covered with fluid plates or layers, and of densities varying according to any law whatever. He has, in short, extended his researches as far as to heterogeneous spheroids which perform no revolution.

The same equation has led M. Biot, by a very simple process, to several theorems of great generality, which he afterwards particularly applies to elliptic spheroids.

Lastly, the same equation, in the hands of M. Lefrange, has given the successive terms of the development of the perturbations, and this great geometrician has applied this method for the secular equations to that of the moon, the existence and greatness of which was first analytically ascertained by M. Laplace.

We have hitherto alluded only to rational mechanics: practical mechanics have however been honoured by useful inventions, which have revived our manufactures so as to be in future nearly independent on foreign industry. These valuable discoveries have not been described in any printed work within our knowledge, and we should have been fearful of disfiguring them by imperfect descriptions; but in our general report we have carefully collected all the information which we could procure: we can speak with more confidence of the watches for determining the longitude, which have obtained for Lewis Berthoud the prize of the Institute, and the praises of navigators; and mention the hydraulic ram of Montgolfier as a very ingenious invention, the success of which appears certain, when a very large body of water is not required. Finally, amongst the ideas approved of by the class of sciences, we shall name the pyriolophorus of MM. Lenieps, a new principle of motion which appears calculated to produce the greatest effects; and the looms for transparent net-work, by M. Beilemere, who, by rendering the movements of the English loom much lighter, has found the means of forming a machine less expensive by one half; the advantages of it have been already ascertained by two years' experience.

[To be continued in our next.]

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS WELLS'S (ERDINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE), *for an improved Method of making and constructing Barrel-cocks and Water-cocks, whereby Leakage, and the Stuckey or Setting-fast of the Key or Plug, are prevented.*

THE merits of this invention do not depend on the metal used in the construction of the cocks, but in the form of that part of the cock which contains the plug or key, and which is called the barrel, so that it cannot leak, nor suffer any liquor to pass through, except when the key is turned for the purpose. This is accomplished by grooves that are made in the inside of the barrel of about 1-8th of an inch in depth, and filling up these grooves with leather, hat, or any thing else of a similar nature, which will absorb the wet. The number or direction of the grooves is not material.

MR. RICHARD SCANTLEBURY'S (REDRUTH, CORNWALL), *for a Machine, by which he counterbalances the Weight of any Column of Water, to be lifted by any Steam or Water Engine, or other Machinery, either worked by Animals or Men.*

"My invention," says the patentee, "is founded on the principle of the inclined plane; that is, I make an inclined plane of wood, cast iron, or wrought iron, or of any other fit materials, and of a convenient length, breadth, and thickness; to the centre of which I fix pinions, that it may turn alternately, or incline at each end, as many degrees below its horizontal, or centre level, as the nature of the machine may require. On this plane I place a traveller or car, so called by me, which is about half the whole length of the plane, with a weight or weights fixed on one or both its ends, which weight or weights, when moved, rolled, or carried, by wheel-work, from the centre of the plane towards either end, will cause the plane to sink, or be depressed, to a certain degree of inclination below its centre level, and so *vice versa*."

MR. WILLIAM PROCTOR'S (SHEFFIELD), *for improved Methods of raising or supplying Tubes or Lamps with Oil, so as to remove the Shade of the Vessel containing the Oil.*

Mr. Proctor takes a tube of brass, plated metal, or silver, or any other metal tube, drawn or bored; which tube shall be so true as to admit a plug, or

piston of leather, cork, or any other elastic or tight-fitting substance, to contain the oil upon it as a piston, which shall be so constructed, as to either ascend the tube, called the candle part (or suffer the tube or candle part, to move, either up or down, over the said plug, or piston), for the purposes of raising or forcing the oil, so as to ascend to the upper part of the tube, or candle appearance of the machine. The machine, or candle-lamp, may be applied to one or more lights, in one instrument or machine, or to the working part of the machine, so as to lubricate it, or prevent wearing of the parts by friction. And the above machine for lights is intended to wear a similar appearance to common mould or wax candles, mounted or fitted in any kind of sticks. The body of the candlesticks may contain the screw of either male or female for the purposes of being attached to the candle part, or containing the oil; in such case the candle part must act as counter or contrary screw to that of the body of the stick, and they must fit each other, so as to give the mechanical motion, or if, without the spiral screw, the ascent of the piston, or descent of the candle passing up or down each other through plain tubes, vertically, or artificially spiral, either with or without springs or collars to steady their motion.—Observe to dress the lamp with oil and cotton, and unscrew the top of the candle.

MR. JOHN WARREN'S (POOLE), *for an Apparatus to prevent Chimneys from Smoking, and to extinguish Fires in Grates and Stoves, without making any Dust or Smoke, injurious to the Room or Furniture.*

This apparatus has two objects; first, to cause a continual current of the smoke until its exit in the air, and to disperse it without any return into the chimney; and, secondly, to extinguish fires in grates and stoves, &c. without making any dust or smoke, injurious to the room or furniture. It consists of two parts—First, A frame to be placed at the top of the chimney, which not only causes the smoke to pass into the open air without any lodgment, but excludes the weather from having any immediate access to the chimney. Secondly, A plate at the bottom of the chimney, to be fixed in a frame in the breast of the chimney, and to move in grooves from the mantle to the

the hearth; and which, by being let down in part will greatly assist in preventing chimnies from smoking; and by being let down entirely, will so exclude the current of air, as to extinguish the fire in the grate or stove, &c.

To this specification are annexed several drawings, which are good representations of the methods adopted by the inventor: thus we see a plan of the apparatus, which is to be fixed at the top of the chimney. This is to have two retort flues, and two or four dispersing flues. We have also plans and elevations of every part of the apparatus, with such descriptions as will enable a mechanic to make the whole for himself, when the patentee's right expires. In speaking of the screen, we are told, there must be a groove in the hearth-stone for the plate to fall in, one-fourth of an inch deep: there may be half a plate, merely for preventing the smoke only, but not for extinguishing the fire, to have four wheels, and work in a frame, to act either with or without weight or pulleys; but if without, there must be two springs, one on each bottom corner near the edge.

Observations.—We have attentively considered many inventions, that have been devised for the cure of smoky chimnies, and for the prevention of those injuries to which the furniture of rooms is liable, from the dust and smoke occasioned in raking out fires at night. We have witnessed several schemes, which, in theory, have appeared well adapted to the purpose, either of preventing an evil, or of curing one that already exists; yet, when put to the test of experiment, they have been found perfectly inadequate to the purpose. On this account, we are unwilling to pass judgment on Mr. Warren's method. As far as our experience goes, we will venture to affirm, that the "Smoke Dispersers," so common in the metropolis, and other parts of the kingdom, will be more effectual in curing a smoky chimney, than any thing we have seen; yet these are not certain in their effects; they will do much, but cannot be relied on as infallible, and from the nature of the material, they must be liable to a speedy decay, from the depredations of the atmosphere. We shall be glad, if the invention, that we have now been considering, shall better answer the purpose than the "smoke dispersers." With regard to the other part of the invention, it does seem to us much inferior to that described in our last Number, page 66, invented by Mr.

Younie,* to which we refer our readers, for a very useful, safe, and economical contrivance.

MR. JOSEPH ISLETT'S (STRAITFORD), for
*a Method of producing fast Greens on
Cottons, and various other Articles.*

Mr. Islett's invention consists in combining a yellow mordant with indigo blue, and thereby producing fast greens on cottons, cambrics, linens, &c. He takes twelve quarts of muriatic acid, adding thereto, by degrees, one quart of nitrous acid, and the whole is to be saturated with grain tin. It is then to be boiled in a proper vessel till two-thirds are evaporated. He sometimes neutralizes the solution, by boiling a pound of fresh slacked lime, and the same quantity of pearl-ash, or soda, in a gallon of water, and keeping the clear solution, in bottles, from the action of the air. To prepare the indigo for mixing with the solution: he takes nine pounds of indigo, half a pound of orange orpiment, and grinds it in about four quarts of water; he then takes three pounds of gum senegal, and dissolves it in four quarts of water, mixes it well with the indigo, and grinds the whole in the usual way. The manner of mixing the solution of tin with the prepared indigo, to make it fit for printing, is thus: Take two gallons of the indigo prepared as above, then add to it, by degrees, or small quantities, one gallon of the evaporated or neutralized solution of tin, neutralized by adding as much caustic alkali, prepared as above, as can be added without precipitating the tin from the acids; keep it stirring all the time it is mixing, and it will be fit for use, and may be applied in the usual way of printing on cotton, &c. For a lighter shade of green less indigo will be necessary. After being printed, the goods are to be dipped in the usual way of dipping China blues, but they must not be allowed to drain, but must be moved from one back or vat to another, as quick as possible; then to be cleansed in the usual way, in a sour vat or back, in the proportion of about one hundred and fifty gallons of water to one gallon of oil of vitriol; then to be well washed in the usual method of goods for raising in decoctions of weld and other yellow-colouring drugs, then in the usual way to be branned or bleached till they become white.

* The reader is requested to alter, at the page referred to, the name James Young, to that of James "Younie."

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. MAVOR's great work of Voyages and Travels, in twenty-eight volumes, including all works of importance, from Columbus to Lord Valentia, will be ready in a few days.

Mr. RICHARD CUMBERLAND proposes to print by subscription, twelve of his hitherto unpublished Dramas, in a quarto volume, to be ready next spring.

Mr. WILLIAM LINLEY, brother-in-law to Mr. Sheridan, has a novel in the press, under the title of Ralph Reybridge.

Mr. HEWLETT's magnificent Bible has advanced to the eighth Number.

The Statistical and Agricultural Survey of Surry, by Mr. STEVENSON, is far advanced at press, and will be published by the Board of Agriculture early in September.

The account given in our last, of Mr. FOSBROOKE's Dictionary of Antiquities, does not, it seems, convey a full idea of its design and utility to every class of readers. It contains the whole of the curious and valuable matter in the French Encyclopedia of Antiquities, and the famous Glossary of Ducange, besides C. Caylus, Winckelmann, Gough, Strutt, the Monkish Chroniclers, &c. &c. &c. It illustrates the Classics by the Marbles, and other remains: supplies the superficial accounts of Andrews, Henry, &c. by commencing with the classical æras, and earliest origins of manners, customs, &c. and the symbols and legends of coins, (omitted by Pinkerton;) explains the costumes of Greece, Rome, and England, in details and plates, as well as houses, temples, statues, arms, moveables, utensils, &c. &c. includes the ancient engravers' marks, &c. and thus is not only an elementary book to the lover of antiquities, but being combined with all the local antiquities, enables every Tourist and Dilettanti, to become, with correctness and ease, (the authorities being given) his own antiquary. The Local Antiquities contain regular abridgments of Gough's Camden, Grose's Antiquities, and Tanner's Notitia, besides large selections from other writers and travellers. It descends to the minutest articles, and, it is hoped, there being no work of the kind in England, and the French only extending to the classics, that it will be found of the very first utility, and cheaply and very easily augment the stock of

valuable and elegant knowledge. It has all the important comments of works, not to be purchased under some hundred pounds.

Mr. PITT, author of an Essay on the Philosophy of Christianity, is preparing for the press his long-promised second part of that work, comprising an application of the preceding positions on power, and human preference, to the scripture doctrines of divine preference and inclination; human sin; gospel renovation; and a future state of our existence.

A new, and for the first time, an entire translation of the Life of Apollonius of Tyanea, from the Greek of Philostratus, has just been completed for publication, by the Rev. EDWARD BERWICK. Of this curious and interesting work, no English translation has been attempted since the year 1688, when Mr. Charles Blount presented the public with three of the eight books, of which the work is composed; but he never completed his undertaking.

Dr. CAREY has in the press a sequel to his "English Prosody and Versification," viz. "Poetic Reading made Easy," containing a selection of Poetry for Schools, with directions for the proper utterance of each line.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Chelsea, will put to press in November, an Historical, Topographical, and Statistical Description of Chelsea, and its Environs; under the patronage, and to be dedicated by permission, to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Winchester, to be published by subscription. This work will include every particular relative to the antiquities, topography, situation, boundaries, soil, air, agriculture, population, &c. of Chelsea, with a full description of all the monumental inscriptions in the church, accompanied by biographical notices of the noble and learned personages there interred, or recorded; likewise an historical description of the royal hospital, royal military asylum, Winchester palace, Ranelagh, physic gardens, and botanic gardens, and a catalogue of such paintings, works of art and sculpture, as are at present in Chelsea. Also anecdotes of eminent statesmen, literary characters, &c. who have resided in Chelsea during the three preceding

preceding centuries, including an interesting sketch of the lives of Sir Thomas More, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Hans Sloane, bart. and many other celebrated men. This work will be embellished with a series of engravings, by Messrs. Nisbett and Balow, from original drawings, made purposely for this work; and the antiquary will in it find a fac-simile engraving of the tomb and epitaph of Sir Thomas More, which has, as yet, never been correctly given.

Mr. MURPHY, author of the Description of the Church at Batalha, is preparing for publication the Arabian Antiquities of Spain. The work will be printed in large folio, and consist of about one hundred plates, with descriptions of the different objects, and several interesting particulars, relating to the Arabs, and their establishments in Spain.

The Rev. E. NARES, is preparing some Remarks on the Unitarian Version of the New Testament.

Notwithstanding the numerous volumes published respecting China, we know but little of the literature of that empire. The public will consequently learn with satisfaction, that a work calculated to add to our knowledge of that interesting country, is in the press. This is a translation of the Penal Code of China, entitled in the original, Ta-Tsing-Leu-Lee. This body of penal laws, successively promulgated by the Chinese emperors of the reigning dynasty, and which is in full force, must be uncommonly interesting to the statesman, the legislator, and the philosopher. It will be illustrated with notes by the translator, and will appear early next spring.

Dr. BREWSTER, of Edinburgh, has invented a new gnomometrical telescope, and microscope, for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection, and for ascertaining the inclination of strata, and the apparent magnitude of angles, when the eye is not placed at the vertex.

The same gentleman has also invented an instrument for determining distances at one station, without measuring a base, without a portable base being attached to the instrument, or without knowing the magnitude of the object, the distance of which is to be ascertained. A long base is actually created by the instrument, without measuring it; and the distance is obtained upon a principle, which, as far as is known, has never been employed in trigonometrical instruments.

A work of considerable interest is about to be published, under the title of

Travels through Lower Canada, and the United States of North America, in the years 1806, 1807, and 1808. From the nature of his pursuits, the author possessed many advantages unattainable by others; and his great object has been, to delineate, without partiality or prejudice, the real state and condition of the countries in which he resided; the character of the people; their manners, customs, and amusements; arts, sciences, and literature; agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; laws, government, and religion. He has also stated many important facts, concerning the attempts that have been made to introduce the culture of hemp in Canada; from which it appears, that there has existed for several years, and still exists, a secret party, whose agents are actively employed in counteracting the measures of the Board of Trade, in their endeavours to render Great Britain independent of the Northern Powers for her supplies of hemp, and other naval stores.

The ninth Number (which completes the second volume) of the Mathematical Repository, containing solutions to thirty mathematical questions, and many other disquisitions in various branches of the mathematics, will be ready in a few days.

Mr. BAGSTER is printing the Chronicles of Robert of Gloucester, and Peter Langtoft, with Glossaries; he intends them as a specimen of the manner in which he proposes to publish the whole of the works of Antiquity, edited by THOMAS HEARNE. The above Chronicles will be followed by Hearne's other high-priced publications, as fast as particular attention to accuracy under the care of an able editor will permit. The number of copies will be limited; only fifty, above the number subscribed for, will be printed; and as soon as subscribers for two hundred and fifty, on demy paper, and one hundred on royal paper, are obtained, the works will proceed. Great attention has been paid to the Chronicles already in progress, by rendering the stile of printing, paper, &c. harmonious with the old editions.

Mr. DENNISON, and Dr. BYAM DENNISON, will commence their course of Lectures at the Theatre, London Hospital, on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Disenses of Women and Children, on Monday, October 2d, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dr. BUXTON's autumnal course of Lectures, on the Theory and Practice of Medicine,

Medicine, will be commenced on the 2d of October, at the Medical Theatre, London Hospital.

Mr. WILSON will commence his Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, at the Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill-street, on Monday the 2d of October, at two o'clock as usual. A room is open for Practical Anatomy, under the direction of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Brodie, where demonstrations of the parts dissected, are given daily from one to two o'clock.

At the Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street, Great Marlborough-street, Mr. BROOKES will commence his autumnal course of Lectures on Anatomy, Chymistry, and Surgery, on Monday the 2d of October, at two o'clock.

Mr. THOMAS's Lectures on the Principles and Operations of Surgery, will commence early in October, as usual. A Prospectus may be had at his house, Leicester-place, or at the Theatre of Anatomy, in Windmill-street.

Dr. REID will re-commence his course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Wednesday the 4th of October, at nine o'clock in the morning, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square. The subsequent Lectures will be delivered at the same place and hour, on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until the conclusion of the course.

Mr. ROBERTSON will begin his next course of Lectures, on the Principles and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, at Mr. BELL's Anatomical Museum, No. 10, Leicester-street, Leicester-square, on Friday the 6th of October, at a quarter past ten in the morning.

Mr. BRODIE will commence his Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, in the beginning of October.

FRANCE.

M. MALTE BRUN, has issued proposals for commencing a work, designed to contain a General Account of the Progress of Geographical Discovery. It will appear periodically, and consist of a selection of the most esteemed contemporary, or late voyages, translated from all the European languages, and unpublished accounts of voyages, both by natives of France, and foreigners. A subordinate department will contain a Bulletin of all new discoveries, researches, or enterprises, which may tend to accelerate the progress of the sciences, particularly of

Geography. It will be illustrated by plates.

A few years since, Messrs. FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN remarked, that a concrete sugar, or manna, exuded from the receptacle of the flowers of the pontic dwarf rosebay (*Rhododendron ponticum*). M. Bosc has recently observed it afresh, and presented to the National Institute some grains of this substance, collected from the receptacle of the fruit, several of which were about $\frac{1}{16}$ of a line in diameter. Their taste and appearance do not differ perceptibly from the purest sugar-candy; but it is necessary to be upon our guard against this appearance, on account of the deleterious properties suspected in the plant. This manna, according to M. Bosc, is dissolved during the night by the moisture of the atmosphere, melted in the day by the heat of the sun, and does not exude from plants of a vigorous vegetation. These are the reasons why it is so seldom seen. Plants growing in pots, and sheltered from the dew, as well as from the sun, are most likely to furnish it. The grains above-mentioned, were collected from a plant, in which all these circumstances united.

To the methods that have been suggested for improving common alum, by freeing it from the iron which it contains, M. SEGUIN has added a new one, founded on the different solubility of pure alum, and alum mixed with iron. He dissolves sixteen parts of common alum in twenty-four of water, crystallizes, and thus obtains fourteen parts of alum, equal to the Roman, and two nearly equal to that of Liege. This process might be employed in the manufacture of alum, so as to obtain at first an alum worth one-third more than in its impure state.

The fourth part of VON HUMBOLDT's and BONPLAND's Travels, will contain, in two quarto volumes, the astronomical observations, trigonometrical operations, and barometrical measures. Mr. VON H. has thought that it would be most satisfactory to give the whole of the original observations, that it may be seen what degree of confidence the results deduced from them deserve. The calculations have been made by M. Oltmanns, from the best tables. The magnetical observations, with an examination of them, and of those of Cook, Vancouver, and other able astronomers, by Biot, will occupy the second volume. As such a number of figures must be a considerable

able time printing, the latitudes and longitudes of various places, deduced from astronomical observations, have been published in a separate tract in Latin.

M. DENIS SANTI, professor of architecture at Rome, has been invited to Paris by Cardinal Fesch, who is erecting a palace in the Rue du Mont Blanc. This edifice will be embellished with marble columns, wrought at Rome, as well as the beautiful statue representing the Immaculate Conception, which is to be placed in the chapel.

M. BOTTA, a member of the Legislative Body, already known by his *Flora Medicale di Corfu*, has just completed in Italian, the History of the American War. This work, which will form about six octavo volumes, is distinguished for perspicuity, fidelity, and impartiality. It likewise possesses the very rare merit of being written in the purest style, and forcibly reminding the lovers of the Italian language, of the beauties of the writers who flourished in the age of Leo X.

The Phelloplastic Cabinet of M. STAMATY has been for some time exhibited at Paris. It consists of representations in cork, of the most important and curious monuments of ancient Rome, and the south of France. Nothing is so favorable for representing ruins as cork; its colour and the inequality of its pores, heighten the illusion; but it is very difficult to cut, and works so delicate as M. Stamaty's require infinite patience. That artist has spent twenty years in executing the articles which he is now exhibiting. They exceed forty: among which the great Pantheon of Agrippa, now the Church of the Rotunda at Rome; the Tower of Pisa, with eight rows of columns, inclining $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms; the Triumphal Arch of Septimius Severus: that of Constantine; the Pont du Gard, with three rows of arches; the Maison Carrée of Nîmes, &c. &c. deserve particular notice.

At Nice, in the quarter of Cimiez, there is a Roman Amphitheatre, which constantly attracted the curiosity of travellers. This monument of antiquity, which was worthy of being preserved with the greatest care, had been so neglected, that most of the seats were covered with earth; and the whole exhibited only a shapeless mass of ancient buildings, mixed with others of modern construction. The present proprietor has determined to repair the errors of

his predecessors, and has uncovered nearly the whole of the ancient edifice, which, in several parts, is in high preservation. He has pulled down what intercepted the view of other parts, and has inclosed the whole with a wall. The pains he has taken have already received part of the recompense which they deserve, in the great number of medals which he has found in making these alterations.

Some works, undertaken at the country-house of M. TREMBLEY, at La Tronches, a village situated a little to the north-east of Grenoble, have brought to light the following antiquities:—1. Several fragments of a mosaic pavement, composed of irregular cubes, and arranged either in the form of a draught-board, with black and white squares, or in white and black parallel lines. The substance of the cubes is carbonated lime. 2. Several water-pipes of red clay, of a semi-elliptical figure, regularly fitted into each other, which served to conduct water into basins constructed in the form of the clubs on cards, and were bedded in a composition of broken tiles, lime, and ashes, without any exterior covering. 3. Hollow bricks in the form of a parallelepipedon. Their surfaces are ornamented with diagonal transverse bars; and two square holes, made about the middle of their length, correspond on either side. 4. A domestic lamp of red clay, without ornament, having underneath this inscription: *APRIOR*. The spot on which these articles were found, contains to a considerable extent, ruins of Roman buildings, which were examined at some remote period. The situation and nature of these ruins, shew that the whole belonged to a Roman villa.

The female zebra, which was one of the principal ornaments of the Menagerie of the Garden of Plants, died suddenly, after an attack of the cholic of two hours. This loss, which it will be very difficult to repair, is the more to be regretted, as hopes were entertained that she would produce, in due time, the offspring of a new cross of her species, with a Lapland horse. The female mongrel, obtained from her former copulation with an Etrurian ass, continues lively, and promises the inquisitive naturalist a source of new observations.

M. DARCET, has proved by experiments, that soda, purified with alcohol, is not extremely pure, as has been supposed; and that the analyses, made under

this idea, are inaccurate. He prefers carbonates, to ascertain the relations of acids and bases in neutral salts.

A curious discovery has just been made in the archives of the office for foreign affairs. It is a manuscript history of Poland, written in 1764, by command of government, by FATHER GOUVERT DE MAUBERT, a capuchin. This history has been compared with that of the academician Ruilières; and to the astonishment of all, it has been found, that, except some trifling suppressions, or additions, he has copied a volume and a half of his work, verbatim, from Maubert.

GERMANY.

The art of printing from stone, continues to be practised with great success. At Stutgard, a printing-office has been established for the more extensive application of this invention. The engraving of music is the chief branch to which it has hitherto been directed.

M. DEGEN, a watchmaker of Vienna, has invented a machine, by which a person may rise into the air. It is formed of two parachutes, of taffeta, which may be folded up or extended at pleasure; and the person who moves them is placed in the centre. M. Degen has made several public experiments, and rose to the height of fifty four feet, flying in various directions, with the celerity of a bird. A subscription has been opened at Vienna, to enable the inventor to prosecute his discoveries.

BARON LUTGENDORF, well known for his travels, has invented a machine, by means of which a person may exist under water, without fear of being drowned. It is a kind of cuirass, which allows the body to assume every possible position, and which is expected to be extremely useful in saving persons in danger of being drowned. The police of Vienna have purchased a considerable number of these machines, with the view of assisting in bringing up drowned persons from the bottom of the Danube.

M. WOLTMANN has published a very interesting and able book, on the hydraulic works, in the territory of Hamburg. The author has introduced into it some new and curious ideas. It was he who directed the new works constructed in the port of Hamburg, and at the mouth of the Elbe.

The Observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, has been placed under the direction of M. von Lindenau, who succeeds M. Von Zach; that illustrious astronomer having accompanied the Duchess Dowager of Gotha, to the south of Europe.

The present duke, much to his credit, is endeavouring to restore that establishment to its former splendor, and applying the funds, assigned it by Duke Ernest, to the purpose for which they were originally intended. M. Schröter, a very able mechanician, has been directed to examine all the instruments. The numerous works relative to astronomy, which formed part of the library of the late duke, have been placed under the superintendence of M. Von Lindenau; among the rest is the library of Bernouilli, which has never been unpacked since it was purchased.

Messrs. DOGEN, BUSCHING, and VAN DER HAGEN, propose to publish in numbers a Museum of the ancient Language, Literature, and Monuments of Germany. The interest of the subject, and the talents of the persons concerned in this work, promise a highly curious and instructive performance.

M. WIELAND has sent to the press, at Zurich, his Translation of Cicero's Letters, with a Commentary. This publication is accompanied with a preface, in which the translator develops the merit and interest of the Letters of the Latin orator, and the rules which he has followed in translating them.

M. BERNARD STARCK, of St. Emmeran, has recently found in a research, which he caused to be made near Ratisbon, vases, rings, coins, and a tomb, on which are four figures in relievo, with this inscription: *C. J. Donatus Eques*. The coins are chiefly of Antoninus, and the Empress Faustina.

Professor BREDOW, of Helmstädt, is engaged upon a new edition of the authors known by the appellation of *Geographi Minores*, of whom there is none but Hudson's English edition extant, and that is very scarce and dear. This new edition will comprehend all the works published by Hudson, collated with the best manuscripts. Thus the commentary of Eustathius on Dionysius Periegetes will appear, with very numerous corrections. The Periphrastes of Dionysius, will be for the first time published in a correct manner, from the manuscript in the imperial library; and M. Bredow has promised to subjoin to it, a great number of important illustrations, that have never yet appeared. He intends to include several geographers, not comprised in Hudson's collection; as Dicuius, Nicephorus, Blemmydas, Gemisthius Pletho, Palladius, &c. Lastly, this edition will be

be accompanied with geographical maps, representing the ideas that have been successively formed of the world, from the times of Homer and Moses, to the discovery of America.

M. HOFFMANSEGG, is employed upon a splendid work, on the plants of Portugal and Brasil. It will be surpassed by few in elegance and expense. The author has devoted the sum of forty thousand crowns to the purposes of this publication; each copy of which will cost one hundred guineas; and yet the cost is said to be already nearly provided for by subscriptions. The Emperor of Russia has subscribed for sixteen copies.

An instrument maker, named BENKOTE, has discovered a process for preparing a mordant for rust; and a kind of paper for polishing wood and alabaster, which articles are said not to be inferior to those of English manufacture.

The literary world, who have so justly regretted the loss of the celebrated ADELUNG, at the moment when he was engaged in finishing his *Mithridates*, will doubtless learn with pleasure, that the fruit of his labours will not be lost. His plan was to give an analytical sketch of all languages, both ancient and modern, divided into classes and families. Death snatched him away, while the first volume, comprehending the Asiatic languages, was at press. Those who have read that astonishing performance, for which the author had engaged the assistance of one of the most learned oriental scholars of Germany, cannot forbear paying a just tribute of admiration, not only to the erudition which it displays, but also to the sagacity and discernment with which the author has arranged his materials. He there gives his opinions respecting the origin of the human race, the cradle of civilization, which he places in Upper Asia, the languages of the East, &c. The second volume is to contain all the European languages, divided into six principal families. All that relates to that which he denominates *Celtico-Gallo-Cimbrie*, composing six sheets, was printed off before the author's death. He fortunately had time to chuse a worthy assistant to finish his work, in Professor VATER, of Halle, to whom ADELUNG's heirs have faithfully transmitted his manuscripts. Among the materials intended for the second volume, have been found all the particulars concerning the Gaelic language, with which ADELUNG was furnished by JAMES MAC-

DONALD; others, relative to the Slavonian languages, supplied by the learned DOBREWZKI; and others on the Hungarian language, by Professor RUMI. Upon the whole, there is a sufficiency of materials for the European languages, with the exception, perhaps, of the primitive Greek, on which ADELUNG's *Researches* have not thrown much more light, than those of his predecessors. The third and fourth volumes will be occupied with the languages of America, and the South Sea Islands. It is in this part, as may easily be conceived, that ADELUNG's manuscripts are most deficient; but the public will learn with so much the more pleasure, that M. VON HUMBOLDT, in order to supply it as much as possible, has generously transmitted to his friend, Professor VATER, all his manuscripts relative to the languages of America.

GÖTHE, whose universal genius embraces the widely-extended empire both of nature and art, is assiduously engaged in a work on Optics, and will, it is hoped, soon publish the results of his ingenious researches.

M. RIEM will speedily publish his new system of *Pasigraphy*, or *Universal Writing*. The only signs which he makes use of are, Arabic figures, and two lines, one perpendicular, and the other horizontal.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, has appointed a committee for the exclusive purpose of examining such antiquities, as have already been discovered, or may hereafter be found in that kingdom.

M. GOLTLOB BENJAMIN ROSENSTEIN, of the Royal Cabinet of Antiquities, at Dresden, has published an imitation of LIPPERT's *Collection of Pastes*, the impressions of which are not at all inferior in sharpness and elegance to the originals. It consists of three large folio volumes; the first containing one thousand and five mythological subjects, from antique gems; the second, one thousand and ninety-five historical; and the third, one thousand and forty-nine, partly of one, and partly of the other. The *Pastes* have yellow borders, gilt on the edges; and he furnishes the whole, package included, for fifty ducats, (about twenty-three pounds.) He has likewise copied VISCONTI's *Collection in sulphur*, consisting of one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven casts, which he sells for eighteen ducats, (eight pounds eight shillings.)

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

Statue of Francis, Duke of Bedford, erected in Russel-square, Bloomsbury, 1809. Designed and cast in Bronze, by Richard Westmacott, Associate of the Royal Academy of London, &c.

THE custom of erecting statues to eminent men has been prevalent in all ages, and from the earliest times; and its origin is to be attributed to the most laudable motives. A statue is intended to be a memorial, to recal to the mind of the spectator and posterity the services, and to record the actions, of a hero, or public benefactor. It is not sufficient, that such a statue is a perfect resemblance of the person it commemorates. It should also express, in those plain terms, that "those who run may read," the individual character of its prototype, and point out his principal trait. We should see immediately the point of veneration for which he was most distinguished, whether for a profound knowledge and support of his country's laws; for his intrepidity in the hour of danger; or any other elevated virtue, which determines a great character.

These are the characteristics of the statue now under consideration. A stranger, unacquainted with the knowledge to whom it is erected, sees at once, by the drapery, that it is the memorial of a man, who was a member of the highest department of the British legislature: by the plough on which he reclines his right arm; by the wheat ears grasped in his left hand; by the four seasons of the year, personified by infant genii; by the heads of oxen on the angles of the pedestal; by the bassi relievi of groupes of cattle in the frieze; by the pastoral bassi relievis on the flank of the pedestal; that he was also an agriculturist on the most extensive scale. The inscription tells him, it is "Francis, Duke of Bedford;" and the memorial of the benefactor of his country is complete.

This admirable groupe is executed in bronze. The principal figure of the statue of the Duke is habited in his ducal robes; and, in allusion to the attention his Grace paid to agriculture, he is represented with his right arm reclining on a plough. At the foot of this statue, the

seasons personified are represented by genii, or children in playful attitudes.

This groupe surmounts a pedestal, composed of granite, the sides of which are embellished by bassi relievi of pastoral subjects. On the angles are bulls' heads; the intermediate friezes being occupied by bassi relievi, in bronze, of groupes of cattle.

The whole composition is about twenty-five feet in height. This work is worthy of the British school of the fine arts, and does honour to the talents of the sculptor, Westmacott, who has wisely and boldly thrown off the shackles of Roman costume for public statues, and not run into the other extreme of variable fashionable drapery, the failure of which is so strongly exemplified in the "effigies" of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in Westminster Abbey, and the late Duke of Cumberland, in Cavendish-square.—Beckford, in Guildhall, is scarcely exempt from this charge, although his municipal robes, unalterable by fashion, might have better concealed the evanescent garb beneath. The Duke of Bedford, on the contrary, is in the habit of his order, and (with the omission of the cravat) as he often appeared; yet the ducal robes flow round him with a sufficiently antique air to gratify the connoisseur. The four Seasons of the Year are well designed, and, as attributes, are well chosen; Summer is particularly elegant. The other attributes of his Grace's character are appropriate, and the whole is well executed. The mouldings and whole form of the pedestal is both novel, and in a pure style; and the whole, with the exception of an appearance of shortness in the left leg, is one of the finest compositions in bronze, that has proceeded from the mould of modern foundery.

The New Building, called the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, London.

It is hardly possible to suppose, in the present advanced state of the fine arts in England, that a building, containing so many errors and faults in its façade, could have been designed in the nineteenth century, and in London; and yet it has been begun within the last twelve-month. Surely it must have been found

in an old portfolio of Nic. Hawksmoon, Batty Langley, or John Benson, and used to save the expense of a new design. Ballusters cutting the shafts of columns, a mongrel species of the Ionic order, partly Greek, partly Roman. A Doric attached portico of three-quarter columns of the same description, are among the absurdities of this staring pile, which, it is wonderful, is not shrunk into nothingness, by its elegant and classical neighbour the Bank of England.

The Cotters' Saturday Night. Two Prints, 26 inches by 16. Engraved by Paton Thomson, London, from original Drawings, by the late David Allan, of Edinburgb; in the possession of John Mair, esq. Glasgow. Published by Boydell and Co. Cheapside; and Alex. Finlay, Glasgow.

The subjects of these two prints are taken from Burns' poem of the same name. To quote the passages of each is to describe each print, which the artist Allan, who was distinguished for the fidelity with which he painted the costume and character of the Scotch peasantry, has hit off with that humour and character, for which he was so esteemed in his own country.

The second print is the most interesting of the two for every reason; the figures, especially the countenances, are characteristic and pleasing. There is a certain delicacy and evenness of colour in the first print, much resembling the handling of the best Italian engravers, and for that reason it does not at first attract the eye that is used to more force in the lights and shadows. In the second there is more force and depth of colour, and delicacy of handling, and it seems to

have been the engraver's favourite. The designs are highly characteristic of the people, the story well told, and are pleasing illustrations of the simplicity, piety, and literary cultivation, of the peasantry in the northern division of the kingdom.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c. IN SCOTLAND.

The second public Exhibition of Paintings, &c. in Scotland, by artists, closed on Saturday the 20th May. During the short period of six weeks, that the exhibition rooms were open to the public, nearly five hundred guineas were collected; and it is in the contemplation of the society to build apartments for the express purpose of exhibiting their works in future. This institution will afford a powerful stimulus to young artists, to exert themselves to the utmost, in obtaining a knowledge of their art, by shewing that merit and distinction will be constantly united, and that the most obscure individual will have an equal chance of public notice with the most celebrated. This, in times past, had been too little the case, and many a young artist of promising talents has had his efforts cramped, and the "genial current of the soul" frozen, by the languor and despondency which proceed from disappointed prospects, and ineffectual exertions. That the exhibition, if properly conducted, may remedy this evil, is obvious; and we hope, that before the end of another year, its good effects will appear from the vigour and spirit with which the artists will prosecute their studies.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Musical Grammar, in Four Parts—Notation, Melody, Harmony, and Rhythm. By Dr. Callicott. 10s. 6d.

OF the general and distinguished merits of this publication we spoke at its first appearance. We now, therefore, have only to announce its republication, and to acknowledge additions and amendments it has received from the ingenuity and science of Mr. S. Wesley and Mr. Horsley, who, in consequence of the author's indisposition, laudably undertook its revisal. The divisions of the work, as the publisher

justly observes, were, in the former edition, not sufficiently broad and comprehensive, while many of the articles were less compressed, and perhaps less clear than at present. The examples of harmony, given before only by figured basses, are now illustrated by notes. Other important alterations occur, especially in the fourth part, on rhythm. On this part of his subject the author, it is but fairly stated, entered without sufficient deliberation. Mr. S. Wesley has in the present edition obviated the objections to which the exact comparison between

between musical metre and ancient prosody was liable; and his well-known science and literary attainments will not fail to bespeak the most favorable opinion of whatever his talents have contributed towards the improvement of a work so useful to the musical world, and so reputable to the respected author.

A Duet for the Harp and Piano-Forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Sarah Catherine, and Miss Urania Caroline Ward. By Francis Panormo. 4s.

Mr. Panormo has exhibited in this duet considerable talents for harp and piano-forte composition. The passages are not only flowing to the ear, but are conveniently disposed for the hand, while the parts are so adjusted as to blend with admirable effect. The piece comprises four movements; and the variety and relief they produce, greatly add to its general attraction.

"Auld Robin Gray," a favorite Scotch Air, as sung by Miss Parke, Messrs. Harrison, W. Knyvett, and Sale, jun. Harmonized for Four Voices by W. Knyvett. 2s.

We have scrutinized the adjustment of this harmonization "Auld Robin Gray," with much pleasure. A smoothness and a melody is preserved through the several parts that not only argue considerable natural taste, but prove a familiarity with the formation of harmonical construction, highly creditable to Mr. Knyvett's ingenuity and science.

Trois Duos pour Deux Violoncelles. Composés et dédiés à son Ami Frederick Rousseau par Barnard Romberg. 8s.

We have perused these duets not without pleasure, though we cannot say with the greatest warmth of admiration. The ideas are, for the most part, rather common place, and the combination is not always conducted with that contrivance and mastery so necessary to this species of composition. The general effect is, however, attractive and conciliating, and bespeaks much future excellence.

Divertimento Scossese for the Piano-Forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Louisa Murray. By J. B. Cramer, esq. 3s.

This divertimento, in which Mr. Cramer has introduced the old favorite air of "Bonny Jean," is animated in its matter, and tasteful in its embellishments. The introductory movement is masterly in its arrangement, and the digressive passages

in the air are analagous, though rapid and brilliant.

A Fifth Troop March. Inscribed to the Earl of Hardwicke. Composed by S. Suent, of Wisbech. 3s.

This troop is published in score for clarinets, flutes, horns, trumpet, bassoons, serpent, side drums, and bass drum, with an adaption for the piano-forte. The style is spirited and truly martial, and the combination of the various instruments proves science, and a judgment cultivated by much observation of effect. The piano-forte part is judiciously arranged, and calculated to promote the circulation of the piece.

"Ye Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon," a favorite Scotch Air. Arranged as a Duet for the Piano-Forte and Violoncello, by J. W. Crouch. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Crouch, in this duett, has so managed the combination of the violoncello with the piano-forte, as to have produced an effect with which every one must be pleased, who is capable of appreciating the talents necessary for so able an acquittal in so difficult a task. The two instruments converse with each other very agreeably, and are heard together to great advantage.

Minstrel Serenades. Composed for the Harp, & Piano Forte: and inscribed to his Pupil, Miss Willan. By Edward Jones, Bard to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 10s. 6d.

To those whose curiosity induces a love of the ancient and rare in musical melody, a great portion of the present collection will be highly acceptable; while the new airs, from the pen of Mr. Jones, will be found characteristic and pleasing. Among the compiled matter we meet with specimens of the talents of Morley, Barrett, and other old English masters, whose labours have contributed to our repute for expressive, simple, and natural melody.

Emma, a Canzonet. Composed by J. Ross, esq. 1s.

"Emma" is a very pleasing air, and not a little recommended by the truly characteristic simplicity of its style. The ideas, though not, perhaps, remarkable for their novelty, are natural and connected, and the general effects attractive and interesting.

La Fête Militaire, a Grand Divertissement for the Piano-Forte. Composed and dedicated to Lady Louisa Greville. By M. P. King, esq. 2s. 6d.

Mr. King has thrown a great deal of fanciful

fanciful matter into this divertissement. The passages are sprightly and poignant, and strike the ear in a manner at once peculiar and agreeable. With the subject of the *Finale* we are particularly pleased.

Twelve Rondos, for the Piano-Forte. By F. Zanza. 8s.

These rondos are published in two books, 4s. each. Their style is professedly new, and in imitation of waltzes. They possess considerable air, and are

novel not only in their plan, but in the turn and cast of their passages.

Sonata para Piano-Forte. Composta e offreeida ao Illustrissimo Senhor Joao De Carvalho, por Pedro Jobit. 3s.

The movements of this sonata are spirited and fanciful. The second is a polonaise, with an introduction in the minor of the original key, by Von Esch, and is novel in its subject, and pleasing in its process.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the 49th Year of the Reign of George III.
(Not Annual, or of an Official Nature.)

BY 49th Geo. III. c. 59, the importation of goods is allowed from the United States of America, in vessels of that country.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 60, the importation of goods from any part of Europe, or Africa, under the authority of any order in council, is allowed until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

By 49th, Geo. III. c. 62, whenever any ship, vessel, or boat, for which the owners are required to have a license, shall be found within four or eight leagues of the coasts of Great Britain or Ireland, or found in any part of the British or Irish Channel, or elsewhere on the high seas within one hundred leagues of any part of the said coasts; and any person on board shall, during the chase, or previous to its being taken possession of, unship or throw overboard any part of the cargo, every person on board, not being a passenger, shall forfeit one hundred pounds, and the vessel and goods on board, shall be forfeited; and may be seized as under the Hovering Acts; or every such person being a seaman, may be dealt with according to 47th Geo. III. sect. 2, c. 66. § 1.

The reward to the officers seizing spirits, sunk and concealed under water, within the said one hundred leagues, shall be one moiety of their value: any thing in 47th Geo. III. sect. 2, c. 66, to the contrary notwithstanding. § 2.

Persons liable to be detained under 45th Geo. III. c. 121, and the said act of 47th George III. who shall be found unfit to serve in the navy, shall forfeit one hundred pounds, and give bail before two justices, to appear and answer to

any information, that may be filed against him; or in default of finding bail, he shall be committed to goal, until the penalty is paid. § 3.

Coals, culm, and cinders, unshipped without the presence of an officer, shall be forfeited, and prosecuted according to the law of customs. § 4.

Salt, pepper, and wine, may be exported from Guernsey, or Jersey, for the supply of the Island of Sark; not exceeding at one time, ten bushels of salt, fifty pounds of pepper, or ten dozen of wine; in boats not exceeding ten tons burthen. § 6.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 63, the duties on the materials used in making spread window-glass, and crown-glass, are repealed, and other duties granted in lieu thereof, and new provisions are made, for the better collection of the said duties.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 64, the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, may grant life-annuities under forty-eight, Geo. III. c. 142; upon a single life, or two lives, with the benefit of survivorship, not exceeding three thousand pounds per annum.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 65, fines incurred against the laws, relating to the customs not exceeding fifty pounds, may be recovered in a summary way, before two justices of the peace, who on non-payment, may levy the same by distress and sale, or, in default thereof, commit the offender to goal for the space of six [lunar] months; a summons left in the parties' house is sufficient; the justices may mitigate the penalties one half; after the expiration of the imprisonment, the party is absolved from the payment

payment of the penalties; and the information must be laid before the justices, before the expiration of six [lunar] months.

Uncustomable, and prohibited goods, seized under the public acts, are to be carried to the Custom-house warehouse; and goods seized, as feloniously stolen, are to be deposited at the Thames or other public office, to be produced at the trial of the offender: but notice of such stopping is to be given to the Custom-house; and after trial, the goods are to be carried to the Custom-house.

Goods not carried to the Custom-house, as directed by this act, may be seized, or resealed, by officers of the customs; and the party neglecting, shall forfeit twenty pounds.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 66, the only holidays that shall in future be observed at the Excise Office, shall be Christmas-day, Good-Friday, days of general fast and thanksgiving; the restoration of Car. II. the coronation of his Majesty, and the birth days of their Majesties, and the Prince of Wales; and the chief office shall be kept open from eight until three.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 67, the commissioners appointed under the great seal within eighteen months, from June 3, 1809, may direct the exoneration of the land-tax, charged on messuages belonging to small livings, and charitable institutions.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 68, if a single woman declares herself to be with child of a bastard, and on oath before a justice charge any person with getting it, he may grant his warrant to apprehend the person charged, and for bringing him before any justice, &c. who may commit him to goal, or the house of correction, unless he give security to indemnify the parish, or enter into recognizance with sureties, to appear at the next quarter-sessions, and perform such order as shall be made, pursuant to the statute 18 Eliz. c. 3. But unless two justices shall have certified in writing to the next, or when a woman shall not have been delivered, then to the immediately next sessions, that an order of filiation hath been already made on the person charged; or that such order was not then requisite to be made, on account of the death of the child, or for other sufficient reason, in each of such first cases, the sessions may respite the recognizance to the next sessions; and in

either of the two last cases, wholly discharge the recognizance.

But now, by 49th Geo. III. c. 68, if the reputed father or mother, on whom any order of filiation or maintenance shall have been made, shall neglect, or refuse to pay, any justice, on complaint thereof by the woman, and proof thereof, may issue his warrant to apprehend the party; and unless some reasonable cause for the neglect be shewn, he may commit them to the house of correction, or common goal, to be kept to hard labour for three [lunar] months, unless the money shall be sooner paid. § 3.

The reputed fathers of bastard children shall be chargeable with the expences incident to the birth, with the costs of apprehending, and of the order of filiation not exceeding ten pounds, to be ascertained by the justices, or court of quarter sessions, who shall make the order of filiation. § 1, 4.

But persons aggrieved, may appeal to the quarter-sessions, on giving ten days notice to the justices, or one of them; and also to the church-wardens and overseers, and entering into a recognizance within three days after such notice, with sufficient surety to try the appeal, abide by the order of sessions, and pay the costs awarded. § 5.

And no appeal shall in future be allowed in any bastardy case, without like notice, and entering into a like recognizance. § 7.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 80, dealers in coffee, may roast their own coffee, on making entry at the next office of excise, and the penalty for not making entry is fifty pounds; but dealers receiving into their custody unroasted coffee, in less quantity than fifty pounds, shall not be permitted to roast coffee, on pain of fifty pounds.

Officers of excise may enter the premises of dealers, and may take samples of coffee, paying the usual price thereof; and the penalty for refusing samples, or obstructing the officers, is one hundred pounds.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 81, persons counterfeiting marks on paper, or having paper in their possession knowingly, with such counterfeited marks, shall be adjudged felons, and transported for seven years.

Utensils, in cases where vessels used in excise manufactories are subject to forfeiture, may be seized.

By

By 49th Geo. III. c. 82, no serjeant or non-commissioned officer, or drummer, or musician, in the local militia, shall be required to serve longer than the service required from privates, adjutants, quarter-masters, or serjeants, or non-commissioned officers of the local militia, are not to train men enrolled for the regular

militia, unless ordered by the lieutenantancy.

The qualifications which may be situated in other counties, than those to which the officers belong, (see vol. 27, No. 185, p. 497,) shall extend to the local militia only.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN.

Downing-street, August 15, 1809.

DISPATCHES of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. dated Talavera, 29th July 1809.

Talavera de la Reyna, July 29, 1809.

MY LORD—General Cuesta followed the enemy's march with his army from the Alberche on the morning of the 24th, as far as Santa Olalla, and pushed forward his advanced guard as far as Torrijos. For the reasons stated to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 21th, I moved only two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry across the Alberche to Casalegos, under the command of Lieutenant General Sherbrooke, with a view to keep up the communication between General Cuesta and me, and with Sir R. Wilson's corps at Escalona. It appears that General Vanegas had not carried into execution that part of the plan of operations which related to his corps, and that he was still at Daniel, in La Mancha; and the enemy, in the course of the 24th, 25th, and 26th, collected all his forces in this part of Spain, between Torrijos and Toledo, leaving but a small corps of two thousand men in that place. His united army thus consisted of the corps of Marshal Victor, of that of General Sebastiani, and of seven or eight thousand men, the guards of Joseph Buonaparte, and the garrison of Madrid; and it was commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, aided by Marshals Jourdan and Victor, and General Sebastiani.

On the 26th, General Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos, and obliged to fall back, and the General retired with his army on that day to the left bank of the Alberche, General Sherbrooke continuing at Casalegos, and the enemy at Santa Olalla. It was then obvious that the enemy intended to try the result of a general action, for which the best position appeared to be in the neighbourhood of Talavera; and General Cuesta having consented to take up this position on the morning of the 27th, I ordered General Sherbrooke to retire with his corps to its sta-

tion in the line, leaving General Mackenzie with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry as an advanced post in the wood, on the right of Alberche, which covered our left flank. The position taken up by the troops at Talavera, extended rather more than two miles; the ground was open upon the left, where the British army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height on which was in echelon, and in second line, a division of infantry, under the orders of Major-General Hill. There was a valley between this height, and a range of mountains still further upon the left, which valley was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the height before mentioned; and the range of mountains appeared too distant to have any influence upon the expected action.

The right, consisting of Spanish troops, extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road leading from the bridge over the Alberche, was defended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry. All the avenues to the town were defended in a similar manner; the town was occupied, and the remainder of the Spanish infantry was formed in two lines behind the banks on the roads which led from the town and the right, to the left of our position. In the centre, between the two armies, there was a commanding spot of ground, on which we had commenced to construct a redoubt, with some open ground in its rear. Brigadier General Alexander Campbell was posted at this spot with a division of infantry, supported in his rear by General Cotton's brigade of dragoons, and some Spanish cavalry. At about two o'clock on the 27th, the enemy appeared in strength on the left bank of the Alberche, and manifested an intention to attack General Mackenzie's division. The attack was made before they could be withdrawn; but the troops, consisting of General Mackenzie's and Colonel Donkin's brigades, and General Anson's brigade of cavalry, and supported by General Payne, with the other four regiments of cavalry, in the plain between Talavera and the wood, withdrew in good order, but with some loss, particularly by the 2d battalion,

87th regiment, and 2d battalion 31st regiment, in the wood. Upon this occasion the steadiness and discipline of the 40th regiment, and of the 5th battalion 60th regiment, were conspicuous; and I had particular reason for being satisfied with the manner in which Major-General Mackenzie withdrew his advanced guard.

As the day advanced, the enemy appeared in larger numbers on the right of the Alberché, and it was obvious that he was advancing to a general attack upon the combined army. General Mackenzie continued to fall back gradually upon the left of the position of the combined armies, where he was placed in the second line, in the rear of the guards, Colonel Donkin being placed in the same situation, further upon the left in the rear of the King's German Legion. The enemy immediately commenced his attack in the dusk of the evening, by a cannonade upon the left of our position, and by an attempt with his cavalry to overthrow the Spanish infantry, posted, as I have before stated, on the right. This attempt failed entirely. Early in the night he pushed a division along the valley on the left of the height occupied by General Hill, of which he gained a momentary possession, but Major-General Hill attacked it instantly with the bayonet, and regained it. This attack was repeated in the night, but failed, and again at day light in the morning of the 28th, by two divisions of infantry, and was repulsed by Major-General Hill. Major-General Hill has reported to me in a particular manner the conduct of the 29th regiment, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment, in these different affairs, as well as that of Major-General Tilson, and Brigadier-General R. Stewart.

We have lost many brave officers and soldiers in the defence of this important point in our position; among others I cannot avoid to mention Brigade-Major Fordyce, and Brigade-Major Gardner; and Major-General Hill was himself wounded, but I am happy to say, but slightly.

The defeat of this attempt was followed about noon by a general attack with the enemy's whole force upon the whole of that part of the position occupied by the British army.

In consequence of the repeated attempts upon the height on our left by the valley, I had placed two brigades of British cavalry in that valley, supported in the rear by the Duc d'Albuquerque's division of Spanish cavalry. The enemy then placed light infantry in the range of mountains on the left of the valley, which were opposed by a division of Spanish infantry under Lieutenant-General De Bassecourt.

The general attack began by the march of several columns of infantry into the valley, with a view to attack the height occupied by Major-General Hill. These columns were immediately charged by the 1st German light

dragoons, and 23d dragoons, under the command of General Anson, directed by Lieutenant-General Payne, and supported by General Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry; and although the 23d dragoons suffered considerable loss, the charge had the effect of preventing the execution of that part of the enemy's plan. At the same time he directed an attack upon Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell's position in the centre of the combined armies and on the right of the British.

This attack was most successfully repulsed by Brigadier-General Campbell, supported by the King's regiment of Spanish cavalry, and two battalions of Spanish infantry; and Brigadier-General Campbell took the enemy's cannon.

The Brigadier-General mentions particularly the conduct of the 97th, the 2d battalion 7th, and of the 2d battalion 53d regiments, and I was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended.

An attack was also made at the same time upon Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division, which was on the left and centre of the first line of the British army. This attack was most gallantly repulsed by a charge with bayonets, by the whole division; but the brigade of guards which were on the right, having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the enemy's battery, and of their retiring columns; and the division was obliged to retire towards the original position, under cover of the 2d line of General Cotton's brigade of cavalry, which I had moved from the centre, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment. I had moved this regiment from its original position on the heights, as soon as I observed the advance of the guards, and it was formed in the plain, and advanced upon the enemy, and covered the formation of Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division. Shortly after the repulse of this general attack, in which apparently all the enemy's troops were employed, he commenced his retreat across the Alberché, which was conducted in the most regular order, and was effected during the night, leaving in our hands twenty pieces of cannon, ammunition, tumbrils, and some prisoners.

Your Lordship will observe the great loss which we have sustained of valuable officers and soldiers in this long and hard-fought action, with more than double our numbers. That of the enemy has been much greater; I am informed that entire brigades of infantry have been destroyed, and indeed the battalions that retreated were much reduced in numbers. By all accounts, their loss is ten thousand men. Generals Lapisse and Marlot are killed; Generals Sebastiani and Boulet wounded. I have particularly to lament the loss of Major-General Mackenzie, who had distinguished himself on the 27th; and of Brigadier-General Langworth, of the King's German Legion; and of Brigade-Major Beckett, of the guards.

Your

Your Lordship will observe that the attacks of the enemy were principally, if not entirely, directed against the British troops. The Spanish Commander-in-Chief, his officers and troops, manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them which were engaged did their duty; but the ground which they occupied was so important, and its front at the same time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement on the left of the enemy while he was engaged with us. I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and troops. I am much indebted to Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke for the assistance I received from him, and for the manner in which he led on his division to the charge with bayonets. To Lieutenant-General Payne and the cavalry, particularly General Anson's brigade; to Major-Generals Hill and Tilson, Brigadier-Generals Alexander Campbell, Richard Stewart, and Cameron; and to the divisions and brigades of infantry under their commands respectively, particularly the 29th regiment, commanded by Colonel White, the 1st battalion 48th, commanded by Colonel Donnellan, afterwards, when that officer was wounded, by Major Middlemore; the 2d battalion 7th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Myers; the 2d battalion 53d, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham; the 97th, commanded by Colonel Lyon; the 1st battalion of detachments, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, and the 2d battalion 31st, commanded by Major Watson, and of the 45th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Guard, and 5th battalion 60th, commanded by Major Davy, on the 27th.

The advance of the brigade of guards was most gallantly conducted by Brigadier-General Campbell, and, when necessary, that brigade retired, and formed again in the best order. The artillery under Brigadier-General Howorth was also, throughout these days, of the greatest service; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the Chief Engineer Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, the Adjutant-General Brigadier-General the Honourable C. Stewart, and the Quarter-Master General, Colonel Murray, and the officers of those departments respectively, and from Colonel Bathurst, and the officers of my personal Staff. I also received much assistance from Colonel O'Lawlor, of the Spanish service, and from Brigadier-General Whittingham, who was wounded when bringing up the two Spanish battalions to the assistance of Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell.

I send this by Captain Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who will give your Lordship any further information, and whom I beg leave to recommend.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

HOLLAND.

Downing-street, August 19, 1809.

A Dispatch of which the following is a copy, was this day received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, K.G. dated Head-quarters, Middleburgh, August 16, 1809.

Head-quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 16, 1809.

MY LORD—I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that on the 13th instant, the batteries before Flushing being completed (and the frigates, bombs, and gun-vessels, having at the same time taken their stations) a fire was opened at about half-past one P.M. from fifty-two pieces of heavy ordnance, which was vigorously returned by the enemy. An additional battery of six twenty-four pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play upon the town with little or no intermission till late on the following day.

On the morning of the 14th instant, about ten o'clock, the line-of-battle ships at anchor in the Durloo passage, led by Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, got under weigh, and ranging up along the sea line of defence, kept up, as they passed, a tremendous cannonade on the town for several hours, with the greatest gallantry and effect. About four in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the enemy had entirely ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote to send in to summons the place; General Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply to the summons as soon as he had consulted a council of war; an hour had been allowed him for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed without any answer being received, hostilities were ordered to re-commence with the utmost vigour; and about eleven o'clock at night, one of the enemy's batteries, advanced upon the sea-dyke, in front of Lieutenant-General Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet, by detachments from the 36th, 71st, and light battalions of the King's German legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, opposed to great superiority of number; they took forty prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

I must not omit to mention, that on the preceding evening an entrenchment in front of Major-General Graham's position, was also forced in a manner equally undaunted by the 14th regiment, and detachments of the King's German Legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls, who drove the enemy from it, and made a lodgment within musket shot of the walls of the town, taking one gun and thirty prisoners.

About two in the morning, the enemy demanded

maned a suspension of arms for forty-eight hours, which was refused, and only two hours granted, when he agreed to surrender according to the summons sent in, on the basis of the garrison becoming prisoners of war.

I have now the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that these preliminaries being acceded to as soon as the Admiral landed in the morning, Colonel Long, Adjutant General, and Captain Cockburn, of the Royal Navy, were appointed to negotiate the further articles of capitulation. They were ratified about three this morning, when detachments of the Royals on the right, and of his Majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town. The garrison will march out to-morrow, and will be embarked as speedily as possible.

I may now congratulate your Lordship on the fall of a place so indispensably necessary to our future operations, as so large a proportion of our force being required to carry on the siege with that degree of vigour and dispatch which the means of defence the enemy possessed, and particularly his powers of inundation (which was rapidly spreading to an alarming extent) rendered absolutely necessary.

Having hoped, had circumstances permitted, to have proceeded up the river at an earlier period, I had committed to Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, the direction of the details of the siege, and of the operations before Flushing, and I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the unremitting zeal and

exertion with which he has conducted the arduous service entrusted to him, in which he was ably assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh and Offery, attached to him as assistants in the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-Generals' department.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the judicious manner in which the General Officers have directed the several operations, as well as with the spirit and intelligence manifested by the commanding officers of corps, and the zeal and ardour of all ranks of officers.

It is with great pleasure, I can report the uniform good conduct of the troops, who have not only on all occasions shown the greatest intrepidity in presence of the enemy, but have sustained, with great pleasure and cheerfulness, the laborious duties they have had to perform.

The active and persevering exertions of the corps of royal engineers have been conducted with much skill and judgment by Colonel Fyers, aided by Lieutenant-Colonel D'Arcy; and it is impossible for me to do sufficient justice to the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of the royal artillery, under the able direction and animating example of Brigadier-General M'Leod.

The seamen, whose labours had already been so useful to the army, sought their reward in a future opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and one of the batteries was accordingly entrusted to them, and which they served with admirable vigour and effect.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of July, to the 20th of August, 1809.

FEBRIS intermittens	7
Typhus	1
Hypochondriasis	3
Dyspepsia	2
Asthma	1
Verues	1
Pthysis	4
Amenorrhœa	1
Menorrhagia	1
Epilepsia	2
Chorea	1
Paralysis	1
Scrophula	3

Intermittent fevers, under different modifications, have been remarkably more prevalent during the present summer, than at any period since the Reporter has had opportunities of professional observation; not in, or about the metropolis merely, but likewise in the more remote and secluded corners of our Island. Medical correspondents from the north and the south, and the west,

have given the writer of this article accounts, that have correctly harmonized with his own experience, with regard to the late almost epidemic prevalence of this form of disease. An intelligent friend, in very extensive practice, observes, "I have met with more cases of ague, during the present year, than for ten years altogether."* The cause to which this well-ascertained fact is to be attributed, it would be difficult, or precarious, to conjecture. It may be something perhaps in the constitution of the atmosphere, which cannot be analyzed, or specifically ascertained. The still continued use of arsenic, in the treatment of this shape of fever, has tended to confirm, rather than to shake, a confidence in its almost invariable utility, and even in its ascendant merit over the

* Dr Winterbottom of South Shields.
Peruvian

Peruvian bark, in its most efficacious and eligible preparations. There are, however, occasionally, instances of constitutional peculiarity, in which the administration of arsenic is attended with inconvenient, and counteracting consequences; in such cases, the bark is, no doubt, the only alternative; and at any rate, after the violence of the fever, and the regularity of its paroxysms have been broken by the energy of the former medicine, the subsequent use, for a considerable period of the latter, is preferable for the purpose of re-establishing dilapidated strength, and restoring to their natural and accustomed vigour, the functions and appetites of health. But, to prolong a pharmaceutical course, for the sake merely of still further corroborating, after the desire for solid and wholesome food, with the faculty of digesting it, has returned, appears a practice contrary to common sense, although not altogether so to ordinary routine. Beefsteak, or some article of diet equally substantial, should then be substituted for bark. It is only what nourishes, that permanently strengthens: all medicines are unnatural, although not intoxicating stimuli; and of course, they are not to be had recourse to, except in that state of the constitution in which it cannot be duly excited by the ordinary incentives to vital action. "Life is a forced state;" but we should employ no more force than is absolutely necessary, in the phrase of Dr. Cullen, "to counteract the tendency to death." It is in contradiction to culinary economy to use the bellows, except when the fire is near being extinguished, and then only with a gradual and carefully-adjusted application of its power.

The metropolis is, at this season of the year, in a great measure emptied of its more fashionable, or valetudinarian inhabitants. The grand tide of human existence is impelled towards the coast. Although the air of London, at least in the better parts of it, is in general sufficiently good for all practical purposes, the breezes of the ocean, bear healing under their wings, and are particularly adapted for restoring those convalescents, who have little other relict of disease, but the weakness or emaciation which it generally leaves behind. For this reduced and debilitated condition, the marine atmosphere seems to be a species of specific. It proves, when combined with gentle exercise, the best of all known corroborants; and often pro-

duces, in a very short time, effects the most astonishing, in filling up the exhausted form, and in giving nerve and muscle to a frame that has been attenuated, and almost dissolved, by long continued malady, medicine, and confinement. But the benefit of sea-air is often worse than counteracted, by indiscreet, and indiscriminate bathing. This practice, to which so much good is attributed, is far more frequently attended with positive and permanent evil. The shock of a sudden transition from the temperature of one element to that of another, can seldom be beneficial, and cannot always be safe to a very delicate and irritable invalid; more especially when there exists any visceral complaint, of the lungs for instance, a true and irretrievable consumption of which has, no doubt, often been produced by a remedy too generally prescribed, and adopted under a notion of its tonic and bracing influence upon the system. Simple ablution, without the perils, will produce all the advantages of immersion, provided that the former be not restricted to any particular part, but extended to the whole surface of the body. In the observance of cleanliness, a man should act as if he were, *all face*.

With regard to three young ladies of the same family, the Reporter has lately been consulted, in consequence of some symptoms that menaced pulmonary disorganization. It appeared from the account which they gave, that their complaints were to be ascribed principally, if not solely, to the confinement,* sedentary habits, and other circumstances, which make a part the austere and unpropitious discipline of a fashionable boarding-school. The representation which they gave, could not be doubted, although in itself scarcely credible, of the unwholesome regulations and habits

* The worst species of personal confinement, consists in the insufferable bondage of dress, in the ligatures, or unequal and unwholesome pressures, by which the important parts of the interior are crammed and crushed in such a manner as to preclude, or to impede at least, not merely the easy movements of health, but likewise the essential processes of vitality. The invisible deformity of the thus maltreated viscera, is all compensated by those monstrous distortions of the external form, which are adopted in obedience to the iron despotism of fashion, and which, instead of exciting horror or disgust, are even regarded by modern degeneracy of taste, as features of elegance, and ingredients of corporeal beauty.

which

which were enjoined in some of those manufactories of infirmity and disease. Instead of mills for grinding old women young, we have in these seminaries, mills for grinding young women old; the natural functions are sacrificed to the attainment of artificial accomplishments; infinite pains are taken about the polish and gilding of the surface, but little or none in preserving the integrity and ordinate action of the internal machinery. If it but look well on the outside, it is a matter of little care how it goes. "In the name of common sense, let us understand, that the going of a clock depends neither upon the paint of its cover, nor on the brightness of its face; but upon the perfection of each part in the interior, and the nice correspondence in the movements of the whole.*

* Beddoes.

Far is the Reporter, from meaning to involve in one indiscriminate and unpar-
ing censure, all the existing institutions which are dedicated to the early formation of the female character. There are happy, and in number, daily increasing exceptions, where a proportioned and prominent part of the plan of education, is made to consist, as it ought, in the cultivation of that physical well-being, which is the basis even of moral and intellectual merit, as well as of every other thing that is truly estimable, or permanently desirable in existence. There is no species of acquired knowledge, which can compensate an ignorance of health.

J. REID,
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
August 26, 1809.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of July, and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

APPLECK James, Kennington cross, plumber. (Turner, Edward street, Cavendish square)
ALLIOPP John, Winchester, silk weaver. (Kernot, Thavies inn)
ANDERSON John, Cannon street, merchant. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)
ANDRUS Friend, Brighton, victualler. (Colbarch, Brighton, and Barber, Chancery lane)
BAKER George, City Road, coachmaker. (Hudson, Winkworth buildings, City road)
BECK Solomon, St Mary Axe, jeweller. (Collins and Walker, Spital square)
BLACKBURN William, Aldersgate street, watch spring maker. (Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall street)
BROOME Ebenezer, Bradford, Wilts, clothier. (Cliffold, Bristol, and Larrant, Chancery lane)
BURY Richard Clough, Salford, Lancashire, merchant. (Hewitt, Manchester and Ellis, Chancery lane)
CHARLEY John, Beer lane, London, merchant. (Walker, Old Jewry)
CLARKSON Henry, Liverpool, porter dealer. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, and Murrow, Liverpool)
COLLIARD Henry Richard, George street, York building, coal merchant. (Wacon, Southampton street, Covent garden)
COLLINS William, Bristol, innkeeper. (Netherfole and Portal, Essex street, Strand, and Evil, Bath)
COOPER Richard, Paradise street, Mary le bone, plasterer. (Uphone, Charles street, Cavendish square)
COWARD Henry, Leather lane, Holborn, warehouseman. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)
COWLEY Edward, Threadneedle street, merchant. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street)
COZINS William, Buckingham, cabinet maker. (Sandys and Norson, Crane court, Fleet street, and Miller, Buckingham)
CURTIS William, Hoffer lane, West Smithfield, salesman. (Lee, Castle street, Holborn)
CUSHING Samuel Thomas, Bishopsgate street, glover. (Barrow, Threadneedle street)
DEAN James, Langley, Chester, corn dealer. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool)
DATON Thomas, Bath, chinaman. (Sheppard and Adington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath)
DUMELUR John, Hinkley, Leicester, grocer. (Chapman, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)
ELIOT George, Aldgate, jeweller. (McMichael, Finch lane, Cornhill)
ELLEN John, Newmarket, Suffolk, carpenter. (Cooper, Cambridge)
FISHER John, Finsbury, York, clothier. (Stott, Furnival's inn, and Wood, Leeds)
FORSYTH John, Lane end, Stafford, manufacturer of earthenware. (Waithall and Ward, Newcastle under Lyne)
FOSKILL William, Edmonton, coach maker. (Phillips and Stewart, Appleton inn)

GILL James Carver, Smallburgh, Norfolk, grocer. (Sampson and Rackham, Norwich, and Winous, Son, and Holtaway, Chancery lane)
GLEDITANCE George, Salt-bury street, Strand, wine merchant. (Hackett, Chancery lane)
GOUGH John, Exeter, dealer. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn, and Piddley, Exeter)
HALL William Willson, Henrietta street, Hackney road, bookseller. (Rutson, Wellclose square)
HART Thomas, Bristol, wharfinger. (James, Gray's inn square, and Coke, Bristol)
HAWKESLEY John, Arnold, Notts, merchant. (Seymour and Montrieux, Margaret street, Cavendish square, and White, Grantham, Lincoln)
HAYWOOD James, Gloucester, haberdasher. (Rawlinson, Old South Sea House)
HOLMES William, Ruthall, Stafford mailster. (Hunt, Surrey street, Strand, and Marklew, Watlington)
HOOD Edward, Eastbourne, coal merchant. (Longridge and Keil, Lewes)
HORROCKS James, Chorlton row, Manchester, hawker. (Hewitt, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
HORREY Richard, Elder street, Spitalfields. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn Old square)
HOWARD Thomas, Dean street, Southwark, corn-factor. (Ellis, James street, Buckingham gate)
HUFSON William, Stapleton Gloucester, maltster. (James, Gray's inn square, and Martin, Bristol)
HUMPHREY James, Wardour street, boot and shoe maker. (Mills, Vine street, Piccadilly)
JAMELON Samuel, Reading, dealer and chapman. (Biggs, Reading, and Eyre and Morton, Gray's inn)
JAMIESON Robert, William Brown, and James Main, Cable court, Budge row, merchants. (Petree, St. Mary Axe)
JONES Richard, Albion street, Blackfriars road, and East India Chambers, Leadenhall street, merchant. (Turner, Edward street, Cavendish square)
JONES Richard David, Cheltenham, huenographer. (Bennett, Dean's court, Doctor's Commons)
JOYCE Robert, Lamb's Conduit street, tailor. (Williams, Staples inn)
LANEBACK George Wycherley, Old Bethlem, broker. (Wilson, Devonshire street, Bishopsgate)
LEVICK Charles, High street, Shadwell, straw hat manufacturer. (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn)
LOLLEY William Martin, Liverpool, refiner. (Atwood, Liverpool)
MADDOCK Edward and William Delamore, Liverpool, corn dealers. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool)
MITCHELL John, New Sealord, Lincoln, grocer. (Cope, Boston, and Wilson, Greville street, Nation garden)
MURRAY Thomas, Paternoster row, Spitalfields shoe manufacturer. (White, Old square, Lincoln's inn)
NEWMAN Thomas, and Joseph Oxley Cooke, Hull, soap manufacturers. (Stocker, Furnival's inn, and Good and Garland, Hull)
NORMAN James, Stroud, Kent, ironmonger. (Gibbs, Rochester, and Aubrey, Took's court, Curfitor street)
PACER George, Northleach, Gloucester, corn dealer. (Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's inn)

Packington

Packington Roger, Winthorpe, Notts, and William Dickinson, Newark, bankers. (Handley, Stratford, Godfrey or Allen, Newark, and Pearce and Son, St. Swithin's lane)
 Powell Edwin, Birmingham, Japanner. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Holborn court, Gray's inn, and Palmer, Birmingham)
 Purnell Cyrus, Lymington, Somerset, coal merchant. (Parker, Andridge, and Blake, Cook's court, Cary street)
 Ratcliffe William, Exeter, baker. (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row)
 Rixings Peter, Manchester, fusian dealer. (Foulkes and Creswell, Manchester, and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn)
 Roberts John, Nottingham, hosiery. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's inn, and Middlemore and Percy, Nottingham)
 Russell John, Altham Mills, Blackburn, Lancashire. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, and Battye, Chancery lane)
 Sharpe Christopher, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, merchant. (Bell Yarmouth, and Antice, Temple)
 Shaw John, Wapping Wall, provision merchant. (Wilde, John, Calve street, Faxon square)
 Simmons Benjamin, late of Newcastle street, Strand, shoemaker, but now in the King's Bench. (Jennings and Collier, Cary street)
 Stuart Charles, Rotherhithe, apothecary. (Seward, Rotherhithe)
 Swan Robert, Liverpool, confectioner. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, and Murrow, Liverpool)
 Teague James, Coalpit Bank, Wombourne, Salop, huckster. (Morris, Newport, Salop, and Bennow and Hope, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's inn)
 Towers John, Walfall, Stafford, whip-thong manufacturer. (Turner and Pike, Albionbury square, and Healey, Walfall)
 Unwin Samuel, Disley, Chester, shopkeeper. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Higgin, Manchester)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abrahams Samuel, Sandwich, linen draper, Sept. 16
 Anew John, Grosvenor square, banker, Sept. 2
 Aires William, Fenchurch street, bootmaker, Aug. 26
 Allen William, Chandos street, Middlesex, shoemaker, Aug. 12
 Almond John, Pickett street, haberdasher, Oct. 31
 Anderson Alexander, and David Robertson, Coleman street, merchant, Nov. 7
 Anderson Robert, Guilford street, and Old Pay Office, Broad street, merchants, Nov. 14
 Andrews Garret, Mark lane, ship broker, Aug. 5
 Atker James and William Wright, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, draw-hat manufacturers, Oct. 24
 Audin Thomas, Cheller, coach proprietor, Aug. 30
 Oxford Edward Tie, Tuthill street, Westminster, haberdasher, July 18
 Bacon John, Sutton in Ashfield, Notts, cotton spinner, Aug. 16
 Baker Samuel, Southwark, upholsterer, Aug. 19
 Baker George, Tatfield, Durham, spirit merchant, Aug. 21
 Bais John, Teignmouth, Devon, shipwright, Aug. 29
 Beetham Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, money scrivener, Sept. 9
 Bewick George, Portsmouth, tavern keeper, Sept. 14
 Biggs Peter, Gloucester Terrace, Cannon street road, auctioneer, Sept. 2
 Bluns William, Wakefield, bricklayer, Sept. 5
 Birchall John, Liverpool, butcher, Sept. 5
 Bishop Muliner, Robert and William, Cambridge, woolen drapers, Nov. 7
 Blonham William, New road, St. George's in the East, cooper, Nov. 11
 Bogle Robert, sen. and Jun. and William Scott, Love lane, Eastcheap, merchants, Aug. 19
 Boldron John, Strand, cheesemonger, Nov. 7
 Boush John, sen. Holcome Brook, Bury, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 8
 Bradshaw James, Hungerford, Wilts, maltster, Aug. 12
 Brading James, Newport, Isle of Wight, carpenter, Sept. 16
 Breakpear John, Oxford street, silversmith, Sept. 5
 Brest John, Alfriston, Derby, mercer, Aug. 15
 Brooker James Charles, Poultry, haberdasher, Aug. 16
 Bruce John, Hull, master mariner, Sept. 9
 Bruce Richard, Bartholomew lane, insurance broker, Sept. 16
 Bucknell John, Newcastle, Stafford, liquor merchant, Aug. 23
 Bullock James, Scotts yard, Bush lane, wine merchant, Nov. 14
 Bullock Victor and James, Rothwell, Liverpool, merchants, Aug. 19
 Butcher Henry, Hythe, Kent, saddler, Oct. 28
 Capper William, Holborn hill, linen draper, Aug. 29
 Cause John, Great Wakering, Essex, shopkeeper, Aug. 12
 Chambers William, Lincoln, furrier, Aug. 17
 Cunnery Francis, Cranbourne Passage, Leicester square, linen draper, Nov. 16
 Christian Adam, High street, Mary-la-bonne, pawn-broker, Sept. 7
 Cock Joseph Drivers, and James Pitchers, Norwich, wine merchants, Aug. 21
 Cockerill Mary, Curtain road, Shoreditch, chair-manufacturer, Sept. 9
 Collins Anthony, Mile-end road, ship owner, Aug. 16

Connot Joseph and Coleman Levy Newton, Red Lion street, Spitalfields, dyers, Aug. 19
 Corbin James, Mining lane, merchant, Aug. 12
 C x Benjamin, Stourbridge, Worcester, timber merchant, Sept. 12
 Croft Joseph, Great Trill, Arminster, Devon, horse dealer, Oct. 18
 Croisley James, Halifax, and King's street, London, merchant, Sept. 26
 Crump Thomas, Westminster road, tinsman, Oct. 31
 Cuff William, Upper East Smithfield, cheesemonger, Sept. 2
 Daman Thomas, Teddington, Middlesex, maiter, Sept. 2
 Dann William, Timewell Bentham, Bryan Bentham, and James Baikie, Chatham and Sheerness, bankers, Sept. 16
 Darley William, Hexton, Hertford, butcher, Sept. 16
 Dawes James, Tottington, Bury, Lancashire, Sept. 8
 Delahoyne Charles, Ether, Surry, and Haymarket, rectifying distiller, Aug. 29
 Denison James, William Andrews Phelps, and George Williams, Friday street, warehousemen, Sept. 16
 Denison John, Queen street, Oxford street, carcass butcher, Aug. 19
 De Prado Joine, Lime street, lead merchant, Aug. 8
 Dickinson William, Hull, woollen draper, Sept. 12
 Dodd James, Pall Mall, Aug. 26
 Doods Joseph, Commercial Chambers, Minorities, shipbroker, Aug. 19
 Dutton William, Liverpool, grocer, Sept. 6
 Edgar John, New Sarum, Wilts, fudgeon, Sept. 11
 Edwards Edward, Liverpool, butcher, Aug. 16
 Elliott John and John Thomas Dagwall, Upper East Smithfield, flax dressers, Sept. 23
 Ewbank John, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Oct. 31
 Fall George and James Hutchison, Toley street, brewers, Sept. 16
 Field Charles, Portico, tailor, Nov. 4
 Field George, Bath, hatter, Sept. 12
 Fisher Frederic George, Brighton, bookfeller, Nov. 16
 Flack John, London road, St. George's fields, coach smith, Oct. 28
 Fogg Robert, Jun. New Bond street, chinaman, Sept. 20
 Fry John, New Goulstone street, Whitechapel, sugar refiner, Sept. 16
 Gardner William, Luton, Bedford, sack manufacturer, Aug. 12
 Gibbs John, Hailsham, Sussex, innkeeper, Sept. 26
 Glazier Edward, Lea bridge, Middlesex, publican, Sept. 16
 Gofs Thomas, Hackney road, apothecary, Nov. 14
 Greenwood John and William Grimaldi, Old Bond street, auctioneers, Nov. 7
 Griffin William, Great Sutton street, Clerkenwell, cabinet maker, Aug. 22
 Grimaldi William, Old Bond street, auctioneer, Nov. 7
 Grover Richard, Town Mall, Kent, grocer, Nov. 14
 Ham William, Cow cross, brass founder, Sept. 16
 Ham William and William Aust, Cow cross, brass founders, Sept. 16
 Hamilton Archibald and David Haiburton, Oxford street, linen drapers, Sept. 26
 Hantlip William, Shaabrooke, Suffolk, tanner, Aug. 4
 Harris John, Redman's row, Mile end, cooper, Aug. 16
 Harrison George and John Watson, Noble street, hosiery, Nov. 11
 Heflop William, Long-acre, man's mercer, Aug. 29
 Heflop Robert, Ch. sw. h. street, painter, Sept. 9
 Hobson Robert, Southorpe, Lincoln, dealer, Oct. 13
 Hogg James and Edward Holmes, Sherborne lane, merchants, Oct. 31
 Holder John, Rainwick, Gloucester, butcher, Aug. 24
 Holland John, Chapside, haberdasher, Sept. 16
 Horn William and Richard Jackson, Southwark, rectifying distiller, Nov. 7
 Howson John, Fleet street, linen draper, Sept. 1
 Howe James, Walcot, Somerset, grocer, Sept. 18
 Hull Thomas, Bath, carrier, Aug. 30
 Humble John, South Shields, Durham, linen draper, Aug. 12
 Humphreys Thomas, Cheltenham place, St. George's fields, horse dealer, Sept. 2
 Hunter John, Great Newport street, haberdasher, Nov. 16
 Hutton William Jun., Fremington, Devon, lime burner, Aug. 24
 Huxley Charles, late of Foster lane, but now a prisoner in the Fleet, wholesale glover, Aug. 31
 Jefferies Henry, Mercombe Regis, Dorset, linen draper, Sept. 16
 Jefferson Richard, Hull, woollen draper, Sept. 12
 Jones John, Upper East Smithfield, oilman, Oct. 31
 Johnston John, Clifton, Gloucester, coach maker, Aug. 7
 Jones Charles, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 5
 Keene David, Aldgate street, cabinet maker, Aug. 5
 Kenney Ann, Brinkwell, Hertford, Aug. 16
 Kidd David, Berwick upon Tweed, linen draper, Sept. 7
 Knight William, Stonebreak, Sadleworth, York, clothier, Sept. 22
 Knowlton Charles, Bristol, linen draper, Nov. 18
 Lane Samuel, Wentworth, Davies street, Berkeley square, coach maker, July 9
 Lawrence Richard, New Windsor, bricklayer, Aug. 5
 Les Joseph, Manchester, merchant, Nov. 14
 Levin Benoit, Latham, Great Alie street, merchant, Aug. 26
 Lomas Henry, Laton, Throgmorton street, insurance broker, Sept. 23
 Lone Giles, Grange Road, Bermondsey, dryfalter, Sept. 16
 Lowe William, Drury lane, cabinet maker, Aug. 12, Sept. 23

Luffman

Luffman John, Alfred buildings, Moorfields, printer, Sept. 16.
 Luffman Leifman Joseph, New street, Bishopsgate, merchant, Oct. 18.
 Lund Charles Lewis, Old Jewry, factor, Sept. 26.
 Mahbott William, Jun. Northampton, butcher, Aug. 16.
 Mackenzie Roderic, King's Arms yard, merchant, Aug. 16.
 Mann James, Warwick, grocer, Aug. 21.
 Marshall Thomas, Scarborough, vintner, Sept. 11.
 Martyn Peter, St. James's Street, warehouseman, July 28.
 Mason William, Back street, Horselydown, victualler, Aug. 12.
 Mason William Henry, Hartley place, Kent road, paper hanger, Oct. 31.
 Mason Walter, Hartley place, Kent road, brandy merchant, Oct. 31.
 Matthews Richard and Thomas Jones, Aberystwith, Cardigan, Aug. 18.
 Maxon Thomas, Liverpool, stationer, Aug. 18.
 McCarthy George Packer and Robert Walter Vaughan, Bristol tailors, Aug. 16.
 Mead Frances Lee and Elizabeth Lewis, Holles street, Cavendish square, milliners, Nov. 11.
 Mercer Henry and Joseph Forshaw, Liverpool, merchants, Sept. 7.
 Meredith Richard, Oxford street, linen draper, Aug. 29.
 Metcalf Joseph and John Jeyes, Upper East Smithfield, oilmen, Oct. 31.
 Miller Thomas, Hford, Essex, dealer and chapman, Sept. 2.
 Millar Henry, Haymarket, umbrella maker, Sept. 2.
 Moffat Edward, Warminster, Wilts, grocer, Aug. 21.
 Moore John Hamilton, Little Tower hill, chart seller, Aug. 22.
 Moore Drayton, Lenham, Kent late purser of the Sir Stephen Lushington East Indiaman, Aug. 30.
 Morgan John, Endfield highway, farmer, Oct. 17.
 Morgan Thomas Stourbridge, Worcester, druggist, Aug. 19.
 Morgan Robert, Southington street, coal merchant, Sept. 19.
 Morris John, Greenwich, builder, Aug. 15.
 Moses Samuel, Brighton, linen draper, Nov. 16.
 M'Aggart Peter, Suffolk lane, merchant, Nov. 17.
 Mure Hutchings Robert and William, Fenchurch street, merchants, Aug. 9.
 Myers Davis Thompson, Stamford, draper, Sept. 21.
 Myson George, Derby, shopkeeper, Sept. 30.
 Oakley Francis, Hereford, woolstapler, Nov. 15.
 Page John, Bishopsgate street, haberdasher, Nov. 18.
 Parker William, Minkbury, Oxford, farmer, Sept. 11.
 Parker John, Clithero, Lancashire, cotton spinner, Sept. 2.
 Parr John Owen and Thomas Chale Patrick, Suffolk lane, insurance brokers, Sept. 9.
 Parsons John, sen. and jun. Ludgate hill, bookellers, Sept. 9.
 Pater Thompson, Chadwell High street, surgeon, Aug. 22.
 Perry George, Liverpool, marble merchant, Sept. 12.
 Petrie John, Kempton Middlesex and John Ward, Hanworth, Middlesex, dealers and chapmen, Nov. 13.
 Phillips Joseph, Niccher, Oxford, linen draper, Nov. 4.

Pickwood George, Cloak Lane, wine merchant, Aug. 22.
 Pinney Joel, Bury street, St. James's, tailor, Aug. 22.
 Powell James and William Darch, Ormonde, Bristol wine merchants, Aug. 22.
 Preston James, Barton upon Humber, tanner, Sept. 18.
 Purbrick William, Gloucester, linen draper, Oct. 24.
 Rands Thomas, Hampstead, builder, Sept. 28.
 Reimer Henry, Catherine court, Tower hill, merchant, Sept. 16.
 Riddiough Robert, Liverpool, inkkeeper, Sept. 4.
 Robinson Nicholas Edward, Bond court, Walbrook, merchant, Aug. 27.
 Rose William, Earl's court, Kensington, brewer, Aug. 22.
 Rowntree Robert, Drypool, Holderness, York, miller, Sept. 5.
 Russell Thomas Bengworth, Evesham, Worcester, saddler, Sept. 5.
 Russell Thomas, Perth, Worcester, saddler, Sept. 5.
 Saiter Thomas, Trinity square, Tower hill, merchant, Aug. 5.
 Sarqui Abraham Joseph, Bury street, merchant, Sept. 16.
 Scotney William Valentine, Oxford street, linen draper, Sept. 16.
 Shepherd George, Stanhope street, Clare market, wine merchant, Aug. 26.
 Sherwin Thomas, Tower street, wine merchant, Nov. 4.
 Shewill William, Bury street, Wapping, dealer, July 19.
 Shutes Elizabeth, Dilsford, Devon, miller, Aug. 29.
 Shoolbred John and William Williams, Mark lane, merchants, Nov. 11.
 Siffins John, Lombard street, banker, Sept. 5.
 Slater Gill, Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 18.
 Smith William, Plymouth, silver smith, Aug. 16.
 Smyth Henry and Thomas and John Lascells, Mill lane, Josely street, cooper, Oct. 17.
 Stubbs Richard Leck, Stafford, butcher, Aug. 25.
 Talbot Christopher, Edgware road, Nov. 4.
 Taylor John, Pagham, Sussex, shopkeeper, Sept. 9.
 Tinney William, Cambridge, surgeon, Aug. 19.
 Tire John, Loughton, Bucks, farmer, Aug. 16.
 Troutbeck Charles, Rathbone place, upholsterer, Nov. 4.
 Tucker William, jun. Exeter, fire manufacturer, Nov. 7.
 Turner Thomas, Liverpool, cheesemonger, Sept. 15.
 Urquhart William, Sion College Gardens, London, merchant, Aug. 5.
 Wakefield John, Rouverie street, wine merchant, Nov. 4.
 Wayburn Joseph and James Gerrard, Swan street, Minorit, corn factors, Oct. 17.
 White Thomas, Southwark, haberdasher, Nov. 7.
 Whitehead William Shaw hall, Saddieworth York, wool-lens manufacturer, Sept. 2.
 Whitmarsh David, Brokenhurst, Hants, shopkeeper, Aug. 29.
 Williams William, Oxford street, linen draper, Oct. 24.
 Williams William, Mark lane, merchant, Nov. 13.
 Warrington John, Brighton, grocer, Sept. 2.
 Wrenham William, Seething lane, money scrivener, Sept. 16.
 Wright Thomas, Cowper's row, Crutched Friars, broker, Oct. 28.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE grand agricultural bronze statue of the late Duke of Bedford, in Russell-square, is now exposed to public view. It is allowed, by all who have seen it, to be a striking likeness of the distinguished nobleman to whose memory it has been erected. It is the most magnificent work of the kind which was ever cast in England, and does great honor to the artist, Westmacott, and the country, of which it will remain a national ornament. The figure of the duke stands on a rock, with the right hand resting on a plough, and the left holding a quantity of corn. At the base of the rock, are four figures of boys in bronze, as large as life, representing the seasons: their attributes are elegantly classical. The cornice of the granite pedestal is highly enriched with figures of cattle; and at each corner are heads of oxen, also in bronze; on each side of the pedestal is a bas-relief in bronze, the subjects of which are the labours of the farm yard and harvest field. The inscription in front is:

FRANCIS,
 DUKE OF BEDFORD,
 Erected
 MDCCLXIX.

The figure of the duke is nine feet in height, and the pedestal sixteen. It certainly

may be ranked as one of the most splendid objects of the Metropolis.

The following is the quantity of porter brewed by the first twelve houses in the London Porter Brewery, from the 5th of July, 1808, to the 5th of July, 1809:—

	BARRELS.
Barclay and Co.	205,328
Meux and Co.	150,105
Truman and Co.	130,846
Brown and Parry	114,061
Whitbread and Co.	100,275
F. Calvert and Co.	90,365
Combe and Co.	75,551
Goodwyn and Co.	60,233
Elliott and Co.	45,608
H. Meux and Co.	40,663
Taylor	40,007
J. Calvert and Co.	39,155

The quantity of ale brewed in the London district by the six principal houses, between the 5th of July, 1808, and the 5th of July, 1809, is as follows:—

Stretton.	23,125½
Charrington.	17,935½
Begbie.	12,519½
Coding.	11,158½
Hale.	9,106½
Webb.	8,247½

On Thursday, the 1st of August, a COURT of COMMON COUNCIL was held at Guildhall, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

“That this Court did, on the 6th of April last, express its thanks and gratitude to Gwyl-lym Lloyd Wardle, esq. for his conduct in bringing forward and substantiating serious charges against the late Commander in Chief, which, notwithstanding the majority in his favour in the House of Commons, compelled his resignation. That no circumstance has since transpired, which can, in any manner, lessen the importance of that investigation, impeach his motives, or affect the merits of the case. On the contrary, his unwearied exertions, perseverance, and fortitude, under unexampled threats and difficulties, have developed a scene of scandalous abuse and corruption, not only in the army, but in various departments of the state.

“That it has been discovered by the said investigation; that these abuses have extended, not only to the disposal of church and East India patronage, but also to the disposal of seats in the legislature, and charges have been brought forward, and proofs offered, implicating in such corrupt and illegal traffic, Lord Viscount Castlereagh, the Hon. Spencer Perceval, and the Hon. Henry Wellesley, all members of the House, and then and now holding ostensible situations in his Majesty's government, a traffic, which, in the language of the Speaker of the House of Commons, “WOULD BRING A GREATER SCANDAL UPON THE PARLIAMENT AND THE NATION THAN THIS COUNTRY HAS EVER KNOWN SINCE PARLIAMENT HAS HAD AN EXISTENCE.”

“That the said investigation has also led to the discovery, that the said Lord Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, and late President of the Board of Control, did, in flagrant breach of his duty as a minister, abuse of his patronage, and gross violation of the constitution, place a writership in the hands of Lord Clancarty, a member of the same Board, for the purpose of obtaining for him a seat in parliament; which fact, the said Lord Castlereagh has himself admitted, and, notwithstanding there appeared a smaller majority in his favour, than appeared in favour of the Duke of York, in manifest injustice to his Royal Highness, and gross insult to the nation, the said Lord Castlereagh still retains his official situation.

“That these attacks upon the vital principles of the constitution have been made without punishment or censure; and motions for inquiry into such practices have been rejected, upon the alledged frequency and notoriety of them; and parliament has thereby, as well as by passing a Bill to prevent the sale of seats in that house, recognized and acknowledged the corrupt influence under which it has been called together, and exercised its functions.

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“That it was stated by Mr. Wardle, that there was an office publicly kept open for the sale of places under government, and although such statement, when made, only excited the derision of ministers, and the house, it has since appeared that the above statement was correct; and his Majesty's ministers have indicted and convicted several persons concerned therein, and such practices were declared in the said indictment, to have a tendency to degrade, vilify, and traduce, and bring into contempt, the administration of the country.

“That by various statements which Mr. Wardle has lately submitted to parliament, it appears, that, by a correction of the frauds, abuses, corruption, and speculation, which have been found to exist in every branch of the public expenditure, to which inquiry has extended, and a wise and honest application of our resources, the people might be relieved from heavy and oppressive burthens, if not wholly from that inquisitorial, and most grievous of all imposts, the tax upon income. That his conduct on this occasion seems to have drawn upon him, in a high degree, the malice and rancour of those who are interested in the continuance of these abuses.

“That in the opinion of this court, individuals who devote their exertions towards exposing and correcting public abuses, are at all times entitled to the support and protection of the country, particularly at the present moment, when there appears an unabating effort on the part of those notoriously under the influence of government, or who participate in the existing frauds, corruptions, and speculations, to cry down, vilify, and traduce every man who has courage and integrity to expose such practices, in order to mislead the public, and divert their attention from these great evils.”

MARRIED.

At Mrs. Talbot's, Wimpole-street, Lord Boringdon, to Miss Talbot, of Wymondham, Norfolk.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, P. H. Earle, esq. eldest son of Sir James Earle, to Miss Kempe, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant K.—G. Powney, esq. to Mrs. Masters, of Lower Grosvenor street.—Francis Cholmeley, esq. of Brandsby, Yorkshire, to Barbara, fourth daughter of H. Darell, esq. of Cale Hill, Kent.

At Mary-le-bonne, Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Hon. B. Bouverie.

At the Countess de Vandreuill's, in Park-lane, Amand de Froyer, son of the Count de Froyer de Leguille, to Miss Holamby, of Battersea.

At St. Giles's, C. Johnson, esq. of Compton-street, Clerkenwell, to Miss Mary White.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Bickford Heard, esq. to Miss Georgianna Nevill, youngest daughter of the late Thomas

N. esq.—Lieutenant-adjutant Gilbert Douglas, Royal Military College, to Theresa, daughter of the late General Francis Jarry.—John Locker, esq. registrar to the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Malta, to Miss Jane Nicholson, youngest daughter of William N. esq. of Chatham dock yard.

At St. John's, Westminster, T. Daniel, esq. of Milbank-street, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late J. W. A. Wallinger, esq. of Hare Hall, Essex.

At St. Pancras, Charles Pott, esq. of Albion place, to Anna, eldest daughter of Samuel Compton Cox, esq.

At St. James's, Henry Alexander, esq. of Nassau-street, to Miss Robinson, daughter of the late William R. esq. of Jamaica.

At St. Martin's, Captain T. Cochrane, to Miss S. S. Brownhill, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John B.—George Barnard, esq. of the Stable-yard, St. James's, to Maria, second daughter of the late Rev. Peter Murhwaite.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. Robert Hesketh, to Emma, the youngest daughter of G. Daniell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

At the Savoy, the Rev. R. C. Caswall, of Yateley, Hants, to Mary, youngest daughter of John Burgess, esq. of Brook Farm, Hampshire.

At Ealing, Carew Smith, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. S. of Dublin, to Caroline, youngest daughter of William Knox, esq.—Redmond Barry, esq. paymaster of the 56th regiment of foot, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. James Fox, of Aiskew, Yorkshire.

At Kensington Church, William Kimp-ton, esq. of Michael's-grove, to Miss Treslove, daughter of Thomas T. esq. of Brompton.

At Woodford, T. Wildman Goodwyn, esq. of Blackheath, to Miss Elizabeth Flower, second daughter of the Lord Mayor.

At Battersea, Henry Pountett, esq. of Upper Thames-street, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard Rothwell, esq. of Clapham Common.

At Stoke Newington, Thomas Nicholls, esq. of Broad-street buildings, to Helen, third daughter of the late Mr. John Francis Rivaz, of Stoke Newington.

At St. George's, Southwark, R. Battley, esq. to Miss Churchyard, daughter of the late Thomas C. esq. of the Paragon.

At Clapham, Mr. Charlesworth, surgeon, to Elizabeth, daughter of S. Beddome, esq.

At Chigwell, John Peter Leigh, esq. of Homerton, to Miss Willans, daughter of William W. esq.

At Wimbleson, James Hoddinott, esq. to Miss Maria Drun.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Charles Stevens, esq. to Miss Nixon.—Mr. Charles Graham, of Pall Mall, to Miss Eleanor Clipson, of Bridge-street, Westminster.

At Enfield, Lieutenant Ellis, of the 35th regiment, to Miss Kingsbury, of Ponder's End.

The Honorable and Reverend Littleton Powys, brother of Lord Lilford, to Miss Hattell, daughter of John H. esq. late clerk of the House of Commons.

Julius Schroder, esq. of College Hill, to Miss Taylor, of Union-road, Clapham-rise.

At the Quaker's Meeting-house, Peter's-court, St. Martin's-lane, Jasper Cap-per, jun. of Gracechurch street, to Mary Cawthorne, only daughter of William C. of Somer's-place, East, in the county of Middlesex.

DIED.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Eliza Brooksbank, 78.

At Richmond-hill, Lady Clarges, relict of Sir Thomas C. bart.

At Newington-green, Mrs. Crofts, of Elton, Hants.

In Hill-street, Berkley-square, Lady Hume, wife of Sir Abraham H. and sister to the Earl of Bridgewater.

At Stanmore, William, youngest son of Mr. Andrews, surgeon, 20.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Baldwin, 80.

In Sloane-street, Richard Clark, esq. and four days afterwards, his widow, Mrs. C.

In Baker-street, Mrs. Ougstan, widow of Alexander O. esq. 71.

In Russell-square, Wm. Archibald, eldest son of W. Anderson, esq.—Frederic, son of Charles Thomson, esq.

At Little Ealing, Lady Wright, relict of Sir Sampson W. 78.

In Upper Brook-street, Wm. Stode, esq. of Northaw, Herts.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mrs. Anne Williams, widow of Robert W. esq. formerly of Charlestown, America.

In Argyle-street, Mrs. Warren.

At Harrow, Charles, the youngest son of the Rev. Mark Drury.

In Whitefriars, Mrs. Hamerton, wife of C. H. esq.

In Duncan-place, City-road, Mr. Moses Magwood, 45.

At Blackheath, Mrs. Henry, wife of Alexander H. esq. of Finsbury-square.

At Walthamstow, Mrs. Gompertz, widow of J. P. G. esq.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Mrs. George Talbot.

In Chancery-lane, Mary, eldest daughter of Edmund Walker, esq.

In Upper Thames-street, Mrs. Gunton.

At Lisson-grove, James Stephens, esq. 74.

At Mile-end, Stephen Hall, esq. of Fenchurch-street, banker, 32.

At Stockwell, Wm. Money, esq. who, for many years, held a high situation in the Secretary of State's Office, 70.

At Hackney, Christopher James Hayes, esq. 63.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

• • *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AN Act of Parliament having been lately obtained to build a new court-house and gaol for the county of Northumberland, on the elevated piece of ground in Newcastle, called the Castle-garth, plans were some time advertised for, and many were in consequence presented. The various plans were submitted, in the assize week, to the grand jury of the county, for their decision, and one executed upon a grand principle by Mr. William Stokoe, of Newcastle, was finally approved of, and the building will be speedily commenced.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the county courts, &c. at Durham, took place on the 31st of July. It was performed by Sir H. V. Tempest, bart. assisted by R. J. Lambton, esq. and the officers and brethren of the provincial grand lodge of the county of Durham, in the presence of the Lord Bishop of Durham, the magistrates, clergy, and gentry of the county, and the corporation of the city.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Brown, of the town-clerk's office, to Miss Ann Williamson.—Mr. Edward Robson, to Miss Lucy Atkinson.—Mr. Thomas Willing, to Miss Elizabeth Robson.

At Whicham, Christopher Fenwick, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss Margaret Collingwood, daughter of Henry C. esq. of Lilburn Tower.

Mr. R. Burnett, surgeon, of Rothbury, to Miss Commons, of Thropton.

At Lamesley, Mr. Coxon, of Brancepeth, to Miss Clare, of Kibblesworth.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Andrew Richardson, to Miss Ann Nanson.

At Hexham, Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, to Miss Weatherel.

At Durham, Mr. Richard Shields, son of William S. esq. banker, to Miss Smith, of Greenwich.

Died.] At North Shields, deeply lamented by her friends, Miss Mary Rodjam, daughter of Mrs. R. bookseller, 16.

At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Sharp.

At Berwick, Mrs. Atkinson, relict of Dr. A.

At Poplar Row, near Stockton, Mr. John Stephen, well known to the gentlemen of the turf, 56.

At Stubb House, Barnardcastle, Mrs. Kipling, 61.

At Hexham, Mr. James Robson, 94 — Mrs. Wild.—Mr. Robert Ranney, 54.

At Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Richardson, 53.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Wilson, 83.

At Stockton, Mr. Thomas Haswell, 18.

At Newcastle, Miss Ann Herdman, 18.—

Mr. Michael Elsdon, 67.—Mr. Thomas Dobson, 51.—Mr. W. Dixon.—Mr. Michael

Charlton, smith; a man of great ingenuity in that line.

At Durham, Mr. David Low, formerly proprietor of the Grand Hotel, Covent Garden, London.

At Redheugh, near Bellingham, Mrs. Dorothy Charlton, 70.

At Alnwick Grange, Mr. William Harbottle, 73.

At Chowdean Hall, Mr. Luke Wilkin, 50.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Free Grammar School at St. Bees, near Whitehaven, founded by Archbishop Grindal, in the year 1597, has not undergone any material change since that period, until the present time. Occasional repairs were indeed found absolutely necessary, for the support of the buildings; but no improvement seems ever to have been attempted. Through the munificence of the Earl of Lonsdale, this long-respected seminary is now put into complete order, and made more suitable to the purpose intended by the pious founder, than it has been at any time since its erection. Exclusive of what has been done at the spacious school-room, the library is rendered more commodious. The master's house (which adjoins the school,) has been enlarged; some parts of it rebuilt; a good garden walled round; and the whole made a very comfortable and eligible residence.

A very ancient medal has been lately found on the ruins of old Carlisle, near Wigton. It is of copper, about the size of a penny-piece, and appears from the coinage to be that of the Roman Emperor Commodus, who reigned in the year 191. On one side is a bold Roman head, and on the reverse is a chariot and four horses; which precisely agrees with a print and description which Addison gives of it in his Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals. The female and cornucopia, and wreath, representing the earth, are nearly defaced with rust; but the chariot and horses, as also the head of Commodus, are in tolerable preservation.

Married.]

Married.] At St. Bees, Anthony Walker, esq. to Miss Thompson, both of Whitehaven.

At Gargrove, Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Hollins, near Kendal, to Miss Bowness, of Middleton Hall.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Asken, to Miss Wearing.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Brayson, to Miss Margaret Cowan.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Lee, of Willaston, Cheshire, to Miss Hodgson, daughter of the late Captain H. of the ship Harris.

At Morresby, Mr. John Macartney, of Egremont, to Miss Mary Simpson.

At Whitehaven, J. H. Fryer, esq. of Shield Field, near Newcastle, to Miss Jane, second daughter of Thomas J. esq. of Hensingham House.

Died.] At Penrith, Mrs. Mary Harrison, 72.—Jane, wife of the Rev. Edmund Langhorne, of Whiteley Chapel.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Eliz. Carrick, 67.—Mr. John Irving, 66; and a few days afterwards, his wife Elizabeth, 53.

At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Thwaites, attorney.—Mrs. Ann Fisher, 66.—Miss Fisher, daughter of Mr. F. harbour-master.—Miss Dickinson.—Mrs. Barbara Lister, 82.

At Egremont, Mrs. Farrer, 90.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon.

At the Gill, near Kendal, Mrs. Atkinson, 93.

At Far Cross Bank, Miss Griffith, 19.

At Eaglesfield, Mrs. Elihu Robinson, 74.

At Birkett House, near Kendal, Mr. John Birkett, 83.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Joseph Thomson, 76.

At Snittlegarth, Mrs. Williamson, wife of Roger W. esq. 32.

At Sebergham, Mr. William Peele.

At Tarraby, Catharine Helen, daughter of Edward Jones, esq.

At Newtown, near Carlisle, Captain Silvo, late of the 38th regiment of foot, 65.

At Sizergh, Mrs. Margaret Ellison, 67.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Winter, 40.

YORKSHIRE.

The workmen employed in repairing the parish church in Leeds, have found a stone coffin, containing a complete skeleton, and the bones of two other human subjects, under the foundation of the church, near the entrance to the bell-chamber. This coffin has the appearance of having been cut out of a solid block about seven feet long, by a foot and a half deep; its interior dimensions are six feet three inches in length, about twelve inches deep, and of width sufficient to hold a tolerably large figure. From the situation in which it was found, it must have lain in that place ever since the church was erected, probably above 700 years; and so completely was the air excluded, that the bones remained as firm and entire as if they had been recently interred. A stone, supposed to be the cover,

had been previously found, but no traces of an inscription any where appear.

It has often been remarked, that the public roads in the West-riding of Yorkshire, have been more improved within the last twenty years, than within any equal period in the recollection of the oldest man living. In pursuance of this system of improvement, a new road has been just cut, by way of Rastrick, through the manor and estates of Tho. Thornhill, esq. of Fixby, and principally at his expense, that will bring Manchester upwards of eight miles nearer Leeds, and consequently Hull that distance nearer Liverpool, than by the present mail-coach road.

On Friday the 30th June, a very melancholy circumstance occurred in the coal mines of Messrs. Lee, Watson, and Co. at East Ardsley, near Wakefield. As a number of men and boys were at work in the pits, they came in contact, it is supposed, with the tunnel of some old pits, lying near, and not now in use, the water from which rushed through an aperture with irresistible impetuosity, and almost instantly inundated the pit where the people were at work. Three lads, fortunately in a situation to take the bucket, were drawn up without injury; but eleven men and three boys were shut up in the subterraneous abode, for three days and nights, consigned in the imagination of their families and friends, to the mansions of the dead. Every exertion was made by engines, &c. to drain the pit, in hopes that some lives might be saved; and the colliers from the neighbouring works were unremitting in their endeavours to rescue their unfortunate fellow-workmen. On Monday, voices were heard to ascend from the pits; imagine the anxiety of wives, mothers, fathers, and children, all standing at the mouth of the abyss—anxious to catch the sound of the well-known voice of some near and dear relative. Two men and two boys, J. Hudson, R. Kendrew, W. Broad, and J. Goodyear, were drawn up alive and in health, though they had remained for three days and nights without rest or sustenance, except a little bread which Kendrew happened to have in his pocket, and which, with unexampled generosity, he divided amongst his half-famished companions, supplying his own wants with a quid of tobacco. Nine men (most of them leaving families) and one boy perished.

At Addle, a village about five miles north of Leeds, is a Roman camp, until lately, very entire, being surrounded with a single ditch. The present occupier wishing to turn the ground to some profitable use, has begun to level it with the neighbouring fields, and has already turned up a considerable number of mill-stones, about half a yard in diameter, which from their size, must have been used for grinding corn by hand: stones, hollowed out in the form of bowls, large enough to receive these mill-stones, have also been dug up. This appears to have been a station of

of some consequence when the Roman empire was in its most flourishing state, for a road may be traced through Cookridge to Ilkley, another station of the Romans, and the foundations of a city near the camp have been clearly ascertained, where a vast many fragments of urns, statues, and altars, have frequently been found, as well as several coins of Constantine, and various Roman emperors prior to his reign. About a quarter of a mile distant is the church, built of square stones; it had formerly a singular appearance; but a few years ago, when it was "repaired and beautified," one of the two towers that attracted notice was taken down; at the same time the inside was completely renewed, and it is now fitted up in a very neat manner. The fine Saxon gateway at the entrance, and a beautiful light ornamented arch within the church, fortunately escaped any alteration. In the vestry are placed two monumental stones or altars, lately brought from the Roman camp. On the whole, few places are more deserving the attention of the antiquary, or appear less to have attracted general observation.

Married.] At Halifax, Joseph Greenwood, esq. of Springhead, near Keighley, to Grace, second daughter of Henry Cockroft, esq. of Burlees, near Hemptonstall.

At Arksey, near Sheffield, Mr. Bryan Woodyear, of Hatfield, aged 81, to Miss Rachel Bradford, of Bentley, aged 16.

At York, Mr. Thomas Shore, of Wakefield, to Mrs. Underwood, of the Black Horse Inn, York.

At Selby, John Shilleto, esq. of Stainer Hall, to Miss H. Dobson, fourth daughter of Mr. D.

At Leeds, the Rev. Wm. Farmer, to Miss Hallewell, daughter of Mr. Joseph H.—Mr. Benjamin Robertshaw, of Hunslet, to Miss Elizabeth Dibbs.

At Whitby, Captain Fenton, of the West York militia, to Miss Jesse Cayley.

At Bradford, Mr. John Robinson, son of John R. esq. of Upper House, to Miss Thornton.

At Hemingbrow, John Reeves, esq. of Woodhall, near Selby, to Miss Wilson.

Died.] At Elmsall, near Sheffield, Mrs. Humpreys, 108.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Mary Elston, 75.—Mrs. Knowsley, 75.

At Cridling Park, near Ferrybridge, Mr. Daniel Vaux, engineer, of Poplar, near London.

At Sheffield, Mr. Henry Evans, 69.—Miss Dorothy Parker, daughter of Mr. P. of Chesterfield, 33.—Mrs. Giedhill, wife of Mr. Daniel G; and, a few days afterwards, one of her daughters, 18. They were both buried in one grave; and the same day, her last two children were baptized. She had had four double births in succession.—Of the small-pox, Mr. James Evanage, 66. During

his illness he said he recollected being afflicted with the same disorder about thirty years ago,

At Leeds, Mrs. Dickenson, wife of Mr. D. surgeon, 30; and a few hours afterwards her infant daughter.—Lieut. Wm. Kershaw Gawthorp, 23.—Mrs. Wood.

At York, Mrs. Mary Cordley, relict of John C. Esq. 77.

At Heslington, Mr. W. Jefferson, 69.

At Killingbeck Hall, near Leeds, Mrs. Walker, wife of Wm. W. esq. 70.

At Otley Mills, Mr. Wm. Hartley.

The Rev. — Goodair, vicar of Cawthorn and Penistone, 53.

At Slaighwaite, near Huddersfield, the Rev. Thomas Wilson.

At Burleywood Head, Mr. John Rhodes, of Yeodon, 66.

At Elsternwick, in Holderness, John Bell, esq. 64.

At Settle, David Swale, esq.

At Hull, Mr. Daniel Macpherson, 66.—

Mr. Samuel Burton, 27.—Mrs. Allison, 75.

At Harrowgate, John Caw, esq. of Perth.

At Shibden, near Halifax, Miss Lister, eldest daughter of the late Jeremiah L. esq.

At Leeds, Miss Ann Langdon, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas L.

Near Scarborough, Wm. Armitage, esq. of Upper Thorpe. Returning with his brother Henry, of Scarborough, from moor-game shooting, they imprudently attempted to cross, in a gig, a brook, which they had passed in the morning, but which had been in the mean time considerably swollen by the rain. The torrent proved strong; William in alarm, jumped out, and was carried down by the stream, nor was the body found till the following day. His brother remained in the gig, till the horse, by plunging, approached the bank, when he jumped out, and with much difficulty attained the shore. The horse was then hurried away by the stream, and perished.

LANCASHIRE.

A few weeks since, Mr. Roscoe, of Liverpool, received an anonymous letter, with information, that six black slaves had been thrown into prison by their owner, a Portuguese captain, upon alledged actions of debt, but in reality because he found they were free on their arrival in England, and had hit upon this expedient to detain them till his vessel was ready to sail. Having verified the fact, Mr. R. sent a person to bail all the actions. An order was accordingly given for the discharge of the prisoners, when it was discovered that the Portuguese captain had mustered about 100 of his countrymen to seize them by force, on their exit from prison. Application was instantly made to the magistrates, who took the captain into custody, and bound him to his good behaviour.

viour, which put the poor blacks in the full enjoyment of their newly-acquired liberty.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. William Hensman, merchant, to Miss Conway.—Capt. Porteus, to Miss Bradshaw.

At Preston, James Pedder, esq. banker, to Miss Newsham, only daughter of Richard N. esq. banker.

At Childwall, J. Gaskell, esq. of Upholland, to Alice, youngest daughter of Mr. Baitson, of Wavertree.

At Warrington, Samuel Gaskell, jun. esq. to Miss Gaskell, daughter of John G. esq. And at the same time, Holbrook Gaskell, esq. to Miss Gaskell, daughter of Sam. G. esq.

At Rochdale, Robert Holt, esq. of Cropfield, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Thomas Royds, esq. of Green Hill.

At Liverpool, William Corrie, esq. to Miss Byrom, daughter of Ashton B. esq.

At Manchester, Edward Lloyd, esq. to Miss Taylor, daughter of the late Joseph T. esq. of Blackley.

Died.] At Grange, near Cartmel, Alice Thompson, 101.—Mr. Mounsey, 95.

At Redvale, near Bury, George Holt, esq.

At Breck House, Everton, Mrs. Harding, wife of Wm. H. esq. 61.

At Bolton le Moors, the Rev. John Whittle, 69.

At Hulme, Mr. David Broad.

At Barton Lodge, Mr. John Tetton.

At Fishwick, near Preston, Mr. Richard Millery, 60.

At Manchester, Mr. Charles Walker.—Mr. John Stock Brown, upwards of 40 years market steward to the present and preceding lords of the manor.—Serjeant Nixon, of the 6th troop 7th dragoon guards, at present quartered in Manchester Barracks. He was, in February last, bitten on his thumb by his own dog, and entertaining no suspicion of its being mad, took no farther notice of it. Shortly afterwards the dog died suddenly. The serjeant was seized with the hydrophobia, which soon carried him off.—Mrs. Edge.

At Liverpool, Mr. Black, 27.—Mr. Makin Simmons.—Mr. John Gray, printer, 38.—Mrs. Eddleston.—Mrs. Bereau, 55.—Miss Whittaker.—Mrs. Hannah Chalk, 50.—Mr. Robins Cook, 63.

At Wavertree, Mr. R. Edmunds.

At Preston, Mrs. Morgan, wife of the Rev. Mr. M.—Miss Cartwright.—Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wilson, esq. 16.

At King's Bridge, Oldham, Mrs. Butterworth.

At Lancaster, Mr. Daniel Wayne, 71.—Miss Tyrer.

At Platt Hall, near Manchester, Thomas Canill Worsley, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Carnett, esq. of Nantwich, to Harriet, second daughter of John Braband, esq. of Middlewich.

Richard Groot, esq. to Mrs. Liverpool, relict of the Rev. Ambrose L. of Greenfield.

At Chester, Mr. Thomas Ritson, of Wold, to Miss Cummins.

At Sandbach, Mr. John Twemlowe, surgeon, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Richard Galley.

At Wallasey, Captain H. Langley, of the ship William Heathcote, of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Molyneux, second daughter of Mr. Joseph M.

At Astbury, Francis Johnson, esq. to Miss Whitfield, daughter of the late T. W. esq. of Congleton.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Clarke, of the Iron Bridge Tavern.—Mrs. Matthews.—Mrs. Jones.—Mr. George Bunde, printer, 34.—Mr. Robert Charles, 26.—Mr. Owen Evans, clerk in the registrar's office.

At Great Saughall, Mr. James Appleton, schoolmaster.

At Runcorn, Mr. Thomas Farral, 39.

At Knutsford, Spencer Steers, esq. of Liverpool.

At Park Gate, Mrs. Latham.

At Neston, Mr. William Coventry.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Barrow-upon-Trent, Mr. John Mather, of Leeds, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Bancroft, of Siffin.

At Gresley, Mr. Luckman, of Lichfield, to Miss Mary Atkins.

At Glossop, Mr. Keats, of London, to Miss Thornely, of Hadfield.

At Derby, Mr. Robert Jenks, of Christ Church, Surry, to Mrs. Kirk, widow of Mr. Thomas Kirk.—Mr. Robert Radford, jun. to Miss Mary Thorpe.

At Smalley, Alexander, second son of John Radford, esq. to Augusta, only daughter of William Church Norcop, esq. of Betton Hall, Salop.

Died.] At Shawlaw, Mr. John Moorley, of Derby.

At Derby, Mrs. Ann Lowe, youngest daughter of the late John L. esq. of Park Hall, 70.—Mrs. Campion, wife of Mr. Rich. C.—Mr. Thomas Walton, 57.

At Wensley, Mrs. Southern, 83.

At Chesterfield, Miss Dorothy Parker, 33.

At Nether Hall, near Leversage, Mr. John Wilcockson, 76.

At Wirksworth, Miss Blackwall, daughter of the late Rev. William B. rector of Mug-inton.

At Spondon, Mr. William Hubball, 32.

At Langley, Mr. Samuel Ault, 85.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, the Rev. J. Storer, rector of Hawksworth, to Miss Charlotte Wylde, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. rector of St. Nicholas.—Mr. Thomas Lingford, to Miss Lucy Cartwright.—Mr. John Sykes, to Miss Elizabeth Meats.

At Retford, Mr. J. Roberts, of Rotherham, to Miss Maria Thornton.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Falkner, attorney, 59.—Mr. R. Price, 26.

At West Retford, Mrs. Mary Bonsor, 78.

At

At Newark, Miss Mary Cooper.

At Beeston, Miss Sarah Lacey, 27.

At Bingham, Mr. Pilgrim, many years master of the Royal Oak.

At Retford, John Bragge, gent. 70. The circumstances attending his death were rather extraordinary. The sister of Denis Frith, an attorney at East Retford, a young accomplished lady, felt or feigned a passion for Mr. Bragge, in consequence of which, she addressed several letters to him, in the loving style, which the gallant unfortunately never thought proper to answer. Denis Frith, enraged that his sister's affections should meet with no better return, and anxious to do away the disgrace, as he termed it, went to Mr. Bragge's house, and reproached him with the impropriety of his conduct. From words they fell to blows; when Frith repeatedly struck the old man over the head, breast, and legs, with a thick cane which he held in his hand. In consequence of the wounds Mr. Bragge received, he was confined to his bed, and languished for some days, when he expired. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of—*Died of mortal bruises given him by Frith.* The latter has since absconded.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament in the ensuing session, for acts for enclosing the commons and waste-lands in the borough and parish of Boston, and in the parish of Fishtoft.

During a tremendous storm, in the night of Thursday, August 10th, about twelve o'clock, a cottage, and one or two other small buildings near Grimsby, were struck with the lightning, and consumed. The *Dwina*, Capt. Pigot, which arrived at Grimsby the preceding day, from Malta and Messina, with a cargo of currants and Spanish liquorice, was struck with lightning, and immediately the quarter deck was in a blaze. There were four or five men and a boy on board at the time, all of whom, excepting the boy, made their escape in time; but the poor lad was burnt. The fire continued to rage with great fury till the vessel was burnt to the water's edge. The whole cargo, which was consigned to Messrs. Todd and Popple, of Hull, was worth between 6 and 7000*l.* about a sixth part of which had been delivered. The ship, which carried about 300 tons, was worth at least 3000*l.* Fortunately there were no other vessels near the spot where the *Dwina* was moored, nor did the fire communicate to the contiguous warehouses; but owing to the extreme violence of the storm, the awful spectacle of the burning ship, and the near contiguity of the houses and other buildings on the wharf, the inhabitants of the marches were thrown into a state of consternation which may be better conceived than described.

Married.] At Boston, Richard Atkinson, esq. of Lincoln, to Miss Anne Sophia Topp.

At Gainsbro', Mr. William Marshall, of

Brentford, Middlesex, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Henry Ward.

At Partney, Mr. Peter Pawson, of Louth, to Miss Hall.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Harwood, of Boston, druggist, to Miss Charlotte Young.

Died.] At Scotton, near Gainsbro', the Rev. Broxholme Brown, rector of that place, second son of Mr. Alderman B. of Lincoln, 49.

At Stow Park, Mr. John Wilcockson, 76.

At Barton-upon-Humber, Mr. Richard Kensington, of the Blue Bell Inn.—Mr. Thomas Brown, 75.

At Gainsbro', Mr. Storr, 53.—Mr. J. Hindley, 76.—Mrs. Jane West, 78.

At Burgh-in-the-Marsh, Mrs. Patrick, 82.—Mr. Rector, 23.

At Partney, Miss Chapman, 22.

At Sutton, near Bingham, Mr. Newbray, 73

At Saundby, Miss Sarah Whaley.

At Lincoln, Mr. George Brown, 28.

At Billingborough, John Johnson, shepherd to many respectable graziers in that neighbourhood. He was a trust-worthy industrious man, and fulfilled the several duties of life with integrity and credit. In the 22d year of his age, he acquired some celebrity by the feat, more dangerous, it must be admitted, than discreet, of climbing to the top of Grantham Church steeple; which he did, and descended, without help, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators.

At Louth, Mrs. Holmes, 59.—Mrs. Croft, 32.

At Willingham, Mrs. Lester, wife of Mr. L. druggist, of Gainsbro', 23.

At Boston, Mr. Shedworth Smith, 72.

At Stamford, Mrs. Ferrier, 64.

At Wainfleet All Saints, Mrs. Hewer, wife of Mr. Robert H. surgeon, of Alford.

At Horncastle, Mrs. Johnson.

At Welton-in-the-Marsh, Mrs. Mackinder, wife of Mr. John M.—William Mackinder, gent.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Donington, Sir William Rumbald, bart. to the Hon. Elizabeth Parkyns, sister to Lord Raneliffe.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Thomas Checketts, of Wayfield House, Warwickshire, to Miss Farnell, eldest daughter of Joseph F. esq. banker.

At Leicester, Mr. John Wilkins, to Miss Sarah Carver.

At Barkby, Mr. T. Adcock, of Syston, to Miss S. Sharples, of Barkby Thorp.

Died.] At Gumley, Mr. J. Holloway, steward to J. Cradock, esq.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. Tho. Hughes.

At Mountsorrel, Thomas Simpson, gent. son of the late Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Queneborough.

At Rearsby, Mr. Anthony Kilby, only son of the late Robert K. gent. 21.

At Leicester, Mrs. Whittingham, relict of the Rev. Mr. W. of Billesdon.

At

At Ulverscroft, W. R. Burgen, esq. of Shardlow, Derbyshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

That important line of canal, which is intended to connect the town of Uttoxeter, Rocester, and other places, on the banks of the Churnet river, with the Caldon branch of the Grand Trunk, or Trent and Mersey canal, is in great forwardness. In August, 1808, the canal and nine locks was completed, forming a communication from Frogall Wharf, in Kingsley parish, (the junction of the Caldon canal and Caldon railway) to Oak-moor bridge; since which, the same has been extended to Alveton, and was opened as far as that place in May last. The cutting of the canal and the bridges and locks on the remainder of the line to Uttoxeter, is in hand, and that town and neighbourhood may soon expect the advantage of water conveyance for lime, from Frogall Wharf, and coals from the neighbourhood of Kingsley, where they abound; but to the south-eastward of which, none have been discovered.

It is said to be in contemplation, to make a cut for conveying the waste, or flood waters of the Dane river, at the northern extremity of the county, into the stupendous reservoir in Rudyard Vale, which now presents so picturesque and fine a view from the new road, for near two miles on its skirts between Leek and Macclesfield, which was lately opened for avoiding the hills in passing over Gun Common. In this immense artificial lake, the flood-waters are preserved and let out in daily portions throughout the year, for the supply of the mills on the upper part of the Churnet, and the Caldon branch, and Uttoxeter canal above-mentioned.

At the late meeting of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society, the following premiums were adjudged:—

	£	s.	d.
To Mr. Baker, for the best shear hog ram	5	5	0
To do, for the best two shear ram	5	5	0
To Mr. Edward Blount, for the best two shear fat wether	3	3	0
To Mr. Dyott, for the two best theaves	3	3	0
To Lord Viscount Anson, for the best short wool two shear ram ..	5	5	0
To do, for the best short wool two shear wether	3	3	0
N. B. His lordship has declined accepting these premiums, having no competitor.			
To Mr. George Wright, for the best short wool ewe	3	3	0
To Mr. Williams (no competitor) for the best bull	5	5	0
To Mr. Dyott, for the best two year old heifer	3	3	0
Lord Anson's silver cup was adjudged to Mr. Green, of Burnhill Green, for having ploughed and prepared for sowing, 553 acres			

of land, with only two horses a-breast, and without the assistance of a driver, since the last meeting of this society.

Premiums to Shepherds, given by Lord Anson.

£ s. d.

To Daniel Taylor, shepherd to Mr. John Standley, for rearing, bringing up, and weaning 99 lambs from 66 ewes, between the 28th of Feb. and the 30th of June last 5 5 0

To Thomas Smith, shepherd to Richard Dyott, esq. for rearing, bringing up, and weaning 256 lambs, from 193 ewes, between the 27th of Feb. and the last day of June 3 3 0

Similar premiums are offered for the ensuing year, to be adjudged on the first Tuesday in August, 1810.

Married.] At Stoke, Mr. William Arrowsmith, of Liverpool, to Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Wolfe, esq.

At Shenstone, Mr. C. Jenkins, iron master, of Birmingham, to Eliza, daughter of Thomas Cook, esq. of Shenstone Hall.

At West Bromwich, Mr. Smith, to Miss Wall.

At Madely, Mr. Joseph Bangham, to Miss Fletcher, both of Coalbrook Dale.

Died.] At Hedford, Mr. James Lord, well known in the sporting world.

At Burslem, Mr. James Wright.

At Allstone, Mr. Bird, 67.

At Newcastle, in his 69th year, Thomas Barber, gent. one of the aldermen of that borough, and who served the office of mayor in 1792.

At Leobridge, in the Potteries, Mr. Thomas Godwin.

At Stafford, Mrs. Stubbs, 78.—Mr. Thomas Griffiths.

At Charley, Mrs. Elizabeth Breakel. She was carried to her grave by four of her sons, whom she had at two births.

At Tipton, Mrs. Mary Willetts.

At Tunstall, Mrs. Knight.

At Rowley, Mrs. Woolley.

At Tettenhall, Mrs. Ryley.

At Walsall, Mrs. Tissell.

At Soho, in his 81st year, Matthew Boulton, esq. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the Economical Society of Petersburg, and many foreign institutions. [*A further account will be given in our next.*]

WARWICKSHIRE.

The following is a statement of the capital employed by public Joint Stock Companies, in the town of Birmingham alone:—

	£
Mining Copper Company	100,000
Rose Copper ditto	100,000
Union Copper ditto	100,000
Crown Copper ditto	100,000
Birmingham Fire Office	300,000
Birmingham Life Office	500,000
Union Mill	10,500
Smethwick	

Smethwick Brass Company ..	12,600
Spon Lane ditto ditto.....	12,000
Metal	25,000
Timber..... ditto.....	30,000
Newhall Coal .. ditto.....	50,000

Married.] At Aston, Mr. William Rush-ton, of Spark Hill, to Miss Wilcox, of Bir-mingham.—Charles Henry Parry, M.D. of Cheltenham, eldest son of Dr. P. of Bath, to Emma Mary, eldest daughter of William Bedford, esq. of Birches Green.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Matthew Webb, sur-geon, of Sneedshill, Salop, to Mrs. Lilling-ton.

At Wolston, the Rev. Mr. Webb, of Sher-bourn, to Miss Christian Wilcox, of Bran-don.

At Welton, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rec-tor of Clay Coton, and vicar of Lilbourn, Northamptonshire, to Helen Amelia, young-est daughter of the late John Clarke, esq. of Welton Place.

Died.] At Shuckburgh Hall, Sir Stewk-ley Shuckburgh, bart. 54. He was barrack-master at Canterbury, and at Silver Hill, in Sussex, till within a few years, when he succeeded to the baronetage by the death of the late Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn; and was father of the unfortunate young lady who was lately shot by Lieutenant Sharpe.

At Sutton Coldfield, H. Arden, esq.

At King's Norton, Mrs. Edwards, wife of the Rev. Mr. E.

At Truman's Heath, near Solihull, Miss Martha Cox, fifth daughter of Mr. William C. 16.

At Solihull, Mr. Barnett, 68.

At Camp Hill, Miss Hadley.

At Warwick, Mrs. Hawkes, of the Globe Inn.

At Edgbaston, Miss Louisa Pearce, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel P. of Bir-mingham.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Joseph Bottrill, 85.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Smith.—Mrs. Wallis.—Mr. Henry Bragg, formerly a mer-chant at Whitehaven, 81.—Mr. W. Cart-wright, 54.—Miss Sarah Holt, 16.—Mr. Thomas Teniswood.—Mrs. Tissel, 80.—Mrs. Broughall.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Drayton Agricultural Society, held on the 27th of July, the fol-lowing premiums were adjudged:—

To Mr. Wm. Briscoe for the best long-horned bull not more than three years old.....	3	3	0
To Mr. Dicken for the best pair of two year old long-horned heifers, own breeding	2	2	0
To Mr. Wm. Jellicoe for the best short-horned ditto, ditto	2	2	0
To Mr. T. B. Harding, for the best new Leicester ram.....	2	2	0

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To Sir W. W. Wynn, bart. for the best real Southdown ditto.....

To Mr. Smith, for the best ram of any other sort

To Sir W. W. Wynn, bart. for the best pen of Southdown ewes....

To Mr. Smith, for the best of any other sort.....

To Mr. W. Briscoe, for the best boar pig. under 18 months old ..

To the Rev. Offley Crewe, for the best sow, ditto.....

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Major Ball, to Miss Millard.

At Oswestry, Mr. Minett, of the Sun Inn, to Miss Morris.

At Cheswardine, the Rev. H. J. Williams, vicar of Welsh Pool, Montgomeryshire, to Ann Emma, only daughter of L. Jervis, esq. of the Hill, in this county.

Died.] At Lacock Abbey, Elizabeth, Coun-tes Dowager of Shrewsbury, relict of George, the late Earl, and daughter of the late Lord Dormer, 85.

At Broome, Mr. Tunstall.

At Cherbury, Mrs Phillips.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Hiles.—Mrs. Hams.—Mrs. Chester.—Mr. Owen.—Mr. Newling.—Mr. Weaver.—Pryce Edwards, esq. of Talgarth, Merionethshire.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Elizabeth Heighway, 78.—Mrs. Leake.

At Archam, Mr. Partridge, 85.

At Sutton Maddock, Mrs. Price.

At Byng Weston, Mrs. Broxton.

At Dorrington, Mr. George Hodges.

At Wem, Mr. Hallison. While walking in the street, apparently in good health, he fell down and expired.

At Bridgnorth, John Parker, esq. inspector of taxes.

At Westbury, Mrs. Geary, of the Lion Inn.

At Market Drayton, Mrs. Wood, 80.

At Newport, Mrs. Hayley, relict of Sedge-ley H. gent.

At Belwardine, Miss Harriet Worrall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Low Hill, near Worcester, Thomas Elrington, sen. esq. 87.

At Astwood, Feckenham, Mr. Hobidge.

At Luley, Mrs. Maurice, wife of Mr. M. printer and bookseller.

At Bourne Heath, Bromsgrove, Mrs. Brad-ford.

At Kyrewood, near Tenbury, Mr. Am-brose Nicholls, 88.

At Worcester, Mrs. Whitehead.

At Sutton, near Tenbury, Mr. Thomas Noxon, late a lieutenant in the Tenbury Vo-lunteers.

At Commerton, Mr. Thomas Allerton, jun. 28.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Capt. Sherring-ton Sparkes, of the Shropshire Militia, to Helen,

Helen, eldest daughter of the late G. Terry, esq. receiver-general for that county.

Died.] At Coddington, the Rev. Mr. Otty, rector of that place.

At Ross, Mrs. Pearson, relict of George P. of Southam Abbey, Warwickshire.

At Hereford, Mr. John Berrow.—Mr. Robert Brace.

The Rev. Hugh Morgan, D.D. canon residentiary of the cathedral of Hereford, vicar of Lugwardine, and a justice of the peace for the county.

At Street Court, John Joseph Atherton, esq. of Walton Hall, Lancashire, and late lieutenant-colonel in the second Lancashire regiment of fencible light dragoons.

At Oakfields, Landinabo, Mr. James James.

At Henner House, near Leominster, Jane, wife of Mr. Thomas Forty, 26.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Two schemes of Tontines for the benefit of survivors at the end of twenty-one years, have been projected at Cheltenham. By the first, it is proposed to erect six detached villas near Mr. Thomson's Spas, at the estimated expense of 15,000*l.* to be raised in shares of 100*l.* each, of which 25*l.* is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder by three equal instalments as the buildings are carried on. The shares to be transferable. The second is for raising 30,000*l.* in shares of 100*l.* for building twelve handsome houses to form a continuation of the south-east side of Cambray-street.

If the price of land be any criterion of the degree of estimation in which a place is held, a late sale has furnished a strong presumption that Cheltenham has not yet attained its full size and consequence: Of three small orchards, one containing little more than an acre, and divided into two lots, was sold for 1868*l.* 10*s.*; another, about an acre and a half, for 1156*l.* 10*s.*; and the third, about two acres, for 1188*l.*: total, for four and a half acres, 4203*l.*! This very ground was sold, but a few years ago, at what was thought a high price, about 90*l.* an acre.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Colonel Osborne, son of Sir George O. to Miss Davies.

Died.] At Cheltenham, John Peyton, esq. rear-admiral of the red.—Mrs. Weaver, of the Dublin and Bath Hotel.

At Upton House, Richard Eccles, esq. 74.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Benjamin Bubb, 88.

At Charlton, Mr. Samuel Harward, bookseller. He was a man of uncommon activity and exertion, and in an early part of his life kept no fewer than five shops. He has left behind him a very considerable property, and a large and valuable collection of books.

At Gloucester, in the 83d year of his age, Mr. Thomas Rudge, solicitor. He was secretary to three successive bishops of the diocese, and had held, for a longer period, the office of deputy registrar. His conduct through life was marked by the strictest integrity, and he died respected and esteemed.—Jessica,

youngest daughter of Abraham Nordon, esq. 24.—Mrs. Gwinnett, wife of Mr. G. of the City Arms.—Mr. J. Drinkwater, of the New Bear Inn, 42.—Miss Bradley, 20.

At Elkstone, Mrs. Hooper, wife of the Rev. Thomas H. curate of that place, 39.

At Northleach, the Rev. John Allen, many years head-master of the Grammar School, 63.

The Rev. George Clarke, rector of Maysey Hampton, and Rissington Wick, 62.

At Wortley House, near Wotton-under-Edge, Mrs. Yeats, wife of Osborne Y. esq.

At Wickwar, Mr. William Limbrick.—Mrs. Martha Wilts.

At Down Ampney, John Archer, gent. 79.

At Hanham Court, Mrs. Creswicke.

At Cambridge, Mr. Samuel Williams, 81.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Charney, Mr. T. Litchfield, of London, to Miss S. Bamford, of Kingston.

At Oxford, J. Deane, esq. of Towersey, to Miss Slatter.—Mr. John Mason, of Portsmouth, to Miss Ann Walker.

Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, A.M. of Christ Church, 26.—Mrs. Mary Parsons.—Miss Charlotte Stockford, 20.—Mrs. Baxter, wife of Mr. B. printer.—Mr. John Williams, 62.

At Bisham, Charles Lewis Parker, esq. surgeon to the forces, and to the Royal Military College, at Great Marlow.

At Westall, Mrs. Ann Thomas, 64.

At Woodstock, Mr. Saunders Bennet.

At Henley-upon-Thames, Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Vanderzee.—William Ovey, esq.

At Great Rollright, Mr. Wm. Baughan, 44.

At Ensham, Mr. James Lord, 70.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Keep, of Newport Pagnell, to Miss Poulton, of Milton.

At Newport Pagnell, Mr. Wm. Meadows, to Miss Fanny Nicholls.

At Stony Stratford, Mr. J. T. Congreve, solicitor, to Miss Garrard.

Died.] At Wootton, Mr. Fessey.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wormley, G. G. Hewett, esq. of Ramsay, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Tace Atkins.

At Tring, S. R. Solly, esq. of Serge Hill, St. Albans, to Frances, daughter of W. Hammond, esq. of Queen-street, Bloomsbury.

Cholmeley Dering, esq. son of Sir Edward Dering, bart. to Miss Hale, daughter of W. Hale, esq. of King's Walden.

Died.] At Welwyn, Frederic Charles, son of Edward D'Oyly, esq. of Sion Hill, York-shire.

At Cheshunt, Mrs. Sarah French.

At Little Berkhamstead, Mr. Thomas Breach.

At Hertford, Mr. Wm. Cole.

At Hatfield, Mrs. Lucas, wife of Carr L. esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

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Married.] At Tingrith, Andrew Sibbald, esq. to Henrietta Truman, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Aveling, rector of Milbrook, and vicar of Henslow.

Dr. Chapman, of Hitchin, Herts, to Miss Humberstone, of Biggleswade.

Died.] At Bedford, Mrs. Bedford, wife of Mr. B. printer and bookseller.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Daventry, Mr. John Bliss, of Stero, to Miss Mary Carey.

At Kilsby, Mr. J. Cowley, to Miss Thornton.

At Hardingstone, Mr. John Baker, to Miss Ann Parsons.

Died.] At Kettering, Mr. Benj. Cross, 91.

At Wood Newton, Mr. James Hales, late quarter-master in the Northamptonshire volunteers, 24.

At Horton, Mr. Caves.

At Barnwell, Mr. William Bayley.

At Wellingborough Mill, Mr. Samuel Robinson, 51.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. William Dalby, of the Royal Oak, at Santry, near Stilton. On his return from Cambridge assizes he was thrown from his horse, in consequence of the animal taking fright, and killed on the spot.

At Elton, Mrs. Crofts.

At King's Ripton, Mr. Swannell.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Normington, of the Cross Keys, St. Neots, to Miss Mary Nicholls.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Samuel Barker, keeper of Hobson's workhouse.—Mrs. Harlock, 90.

At Chatteris, Mr. John Bateman, jun.

At Wisbech South Brink, Mr. William Newsham.

At Haddingham, Mr. Stephen Isaacson, son of the late Rev. John T. of Lidgate.

NORFOLK.

At the Anniversary of the Norfolk agricultural society, the following premiums were ordered to be offered:

I. For the Promotion of Agriculture in Norfolk.

1. Two premiums of pieces of plate, the one of ten, the other of five pounds value, to those persons who shall convert the greatest number of acres, not less than 9 for the first premium, and 5 for the second, into water meadows, in the most complete and most beneficial manner, between July 1809, and July 1810.

2. Two premiums of pieces of plate, the one of ten, and the other of five pounds value, to those persons who shall make the greatest improvement in meadow or pasture land, between July 1809, and July 1811, upon not less than 15 acres for the first premium, and 5 for the second, in the cheapest and best manner, without ploughing, paring, or scarifying, by means of a crop of pulse, or pulse with corn, made into hay.

3. A piece of plate of ten pounds value, to any person who shall have growing, in the year 1810, the best piece of Lucerne, upon not less than 3 acres.

4. A piece of plate of ten pounds value, to any person who shall produce the greatest quantity of hemp, upon not less than one acre, in the year 1810.

5. A piece of plate of ten pounds value, to any person who shall shew, by satisfactory experiments, that he has adopted the best method of consuming the produce of not less than 5 acres of the Swedish turnips, grown in the year 1809.

6. A piece of plate of twenty pounds value, to any person who shall shew and certify to the satisfaction of the society, that he has, between the 20th of May, 1810, and the 20th of May, 1811, fed at least eight horses, used in husbandry, in the best and most economical manner, so as to have kept his horses in proper order for work, and to have produced a saving worthy the attention, and susceptible of the imitation, of the public in general.

II. For the Improvement of Feeding Stock in Norfolk.

1. To those persons who shall produce at the next general meetings in 1810, at Lynn, in February, or at Norwich, in April, the best bullocks, not more than 4 years old, fed by themselves, respect being had to early maturity, and to the quantity and quality of food, five pounds for the best in competition (or deemed meritorious without competition), and three pounds for the second best.

2. To those persons who shall produce, at the same times and places, the best pens of shearling wethers, fed with vegetable food only, of the Leicester, Southdown, Norfolk, or cross from the Merino, breeds, for each of the respective breeds being the best in competition (or deemed meritorious without competition) a piece of plate of seven pounds value; and for each second best a piece of plate of five pounds value.

III. For the Encouragement of Industry in Norfolk.

To be divided and disposed of by the Committee, according to their discretion.

1. Ten pounds to labourers in husbandry, who have served the same master, or worked on the same farm longest, and brought up the largest families, without being chargeable to their parishes, except in very particular instances, regard being had to the most deserving.

2. Ten pounds to dairy maids who have lived the longest in the same services above five years, regard being had to the most deserving, particularly in the care of cows, and the making of butter and cheese.

3. Ten pounds to cottagers growing the most potatoes, with other vegetables, in 1809, in proportion to the size of their ground.

4. Ten pounds to cottagers keeping bees, and

and producing from them the most honey and wax, in 1809, with preference to those who preserve the most bees.

The corporation of Lynn are said to have it in contemplation to erect a new bridge leading to St. German's, Wisbech, &c. on the site of that now called Long Bridge, crossing the river Nore, which has long been in a dangerous dilapidated state.

A very elegant marble monument has lately been erected in Lakenham church, with the following inscription:—

To the Memory of
JAMES CROWE, Esq. F.L.S.,
Sheriff of Norwich in 1771,
Mayor, in 1874 and 1797;
His excellent understanding and penetrating judgment,
formed in the world, and matured by frequent retirement,

were directed with peculiar success
to the study of nature, more especially of
Botany;

whilst his scientific attainments were ever
devoted to practical utility.

The same talents,
applied to the study of mankind and of history,
confirmed him in principles
truly worthy of a Briton and a man.

He died, most beloved and lamented
by those who knew him best,
on the 26th of January, 1807,
in the 57th year of his age.

On the 19th, and on the 21st of June, the annual sheep-shearing of T. W. Coke, esq. M.P. of Holkham, Norfolk, took place, and the first personages and patrons of Agriculture in the kingdom were present. The fleeces of the Merino rams which were let the second day, averaged 7lb. 8oz. and were worth three pounds a fleece. Mr. Coke recommended, as deserving particular attention, the cultivation of Cock's-foot grass, and a little Dutch clover with it. It had maintained in capital condition, ever since the turnips were consumed, seven sheep per acre, and would have carried more. The Cock's-foot grass, Mr. Coke most highly recommended as far preferable to Rye-grass, which was a much more exhausting crop, would not carry so much more stalk, and consequently the more sether, or manure, being thus put on the land, the corn crop was greater. As a proof of its strong vegetative power, a plant of Cock's-foot constantly cut down close for twenty-two days, grew every twenty-four hours an inch in height, and shooting most luxuriant branches, afforded more abundant food than the Rye-grass. Mr. Coke recommends of the Cock's-foot for seed, two bushels an acre, and eight pounds of Dutch clover. Among the implements which were exhibited, an improved drill to deposit oil-cake dust with turnip seed, claimed peculiar attention:—it had three barrels; one for the rape dust, one for the turnip-seed, and one to keep the others in

such regular motion, that each of their contents could not mix, nor could the rape-dust clog up, as frequently had occurred, preventing a regular deposition; besides, a saving in the quantity of manure had thus been effected, and one ton of rape dust was sufficient to manure six acres, and four pints of turnip-seed were sown with it. Mr. Overman shewed a capital plough, to break up the hardest roads. Although it worked with only two horses, it completely broke up the hard road in the Park, to the depth of sixteen or eighteen inches. Mr. Pasmore, of Doncaster, exhibited a chaff cutting machine. It is not the least liable to be put out of order, the knives being easily taken off to grind, and fixed on by any one. A lad can work it, and twenty-four bushels an hour are cut. Mr. Pasmore also shewed a small mill, to grind wheat, to which were affixed three dressing machines. The price six guineas. A lad can grind and dress four bushels of corn a day. It also will grind a bushel of malt in five minutes, and other grain in proportion. Mr. Lester shewed a threshing machine to work with the power of two men to twin, and one to feed it. It will thresh twenty coombs of barley in a day. The company also examined a newly-invented machine to drill horse-dung, depositing turnip-seed on it, and at the same time covering the whole with fresh earth. This machine drills from four to five (or, if required, more loads) of manure per acre, and will manure four acres a day. It worked as to put in the dung and seed at any depth, and required only three men and two horses; whereas, on the general plan, it would take five horses, two carts, and five men, to fill, cart, and spread the manure; and thus there is a saving of the labour of three horses, and two men, besides that of four or five loads an acre of the manure, the spreading it, and sowing the turnip-seed. Mr. Paul's machine to take lice from off peas, was seen at work, and was well calculated for its intended purpose. In the year 1807, as many of those animals as weighed nine stone, were taken in five hours, from four acres of land. After dinner on the second day, Mr. Coke gave the toast, "Long leases to good tenants," which brought up Sir John Sebright, who said, that he considered this a subject of the greatest national importance; for where the system of giving leases did not prevail, no good cultivation of the soil could be expected. Sir John, in a concise, but energetic speech, pointed out the advantages derived, both to the landlord and the tenant, from long leases, and declared his determination always to grant them. Several of the company remained some days after at Holkham Hall. His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Bradford, Mr. Coke, the Rev. Offley Crewe, &c. left Holkham on Friday morning, and inspected two farms, at Wellingham, and Wessingham.

senham, newly inclosed by Mr. Coke. From thence they proceeded to the seat of the Honourable Colonel Fitzroy, where they inspected his beautiful stock and farm, and partook of an elegant entertainment.

Married.] At Catton, Richard Rant, esq. to Mrs. Ives, widow of Chapman I. esq. of Coltishall.

Mr. George Sewell, to Miss Arnold, niece to R. A. esq. of Howe.

Died.] At Costessy Hall, Sir William Jerningham, bart. 73. In him his tenantry, both in this county and on his great estates in Staffordshire and Shropshire, have lost a liberal landlord, the poor a most charitable patron, and the numerous friends to whom his unbounded hospitality offered an ever open mansion, can never forget his frank and courteous manners, and the extraordinary suavity of his deportment. He was a great admirer of literature, and the *Album* at his seat at Costessy was abundantly supplied with poetical effusions left by the various guests whom his intelligent conversation drew near him. Descended from one of the most ancient families in the country, he added to the solid worth of the old English gentleman, the winning courtesy and gracefulness of modern refinement. Precluded by an adherence to the religious faith of his ancestors from parliamentary and most other civil duties, he employed his leisure hours in beautifying, on a great scale, the country around his venerable mansion. Of the taste displayed in the execution of his plans of improvement, the public have been enabled to judge for themselves, by the kind permission which he gave to all, to ride or walk about his extensive plantations. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, George Jerningham, esq. of Haughley Park, near Bury.

At East Dereham, Mr. John Rivett, formerly master of the academy at Wymondham.—Mr. Robert Cooper.

At Thetford, Mr. J. Roberts.

At Diss, Mr. J. Rait, 71.

At Mattishall, Mr. John Carter, 32.

At Pockthorp, Mrs. Elizabeth Deary, 76.

At Fincham, Mrs. Barsham, 74.

At Roxham, Mr. Benjamin Simkin, 62.

At Norwich, Mr. James Adams, of London, 25.—Mr. J. Riseborough.—Mrs. Bell, 71.—Mrs. Annis.—Mrs. Sparrow, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. formerly minister of St. Peter per Mountergate.—Mrs. Aditha Cotton, a maiden lady, 73.—Mrs. Beaton, 88. She was a native of Wales, and commonly called the *Freemason*, from the circumstance of her concealing herself one evening in the wainscoting of a lodge-room, where she learnt that secret, the knowledge of which thousands of her sex have in vain attempted to arrive at. It is said she was a very singular old woman, as the secret died with her.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Lucas, wife of Lieut. Lucas, R. N.—Mr. Brazell, merchant, 46.—

The infant son of R. W. Tait, esq.—Mr. John Shelly, merchant, 72.

At Wiggshall St. Mary, Mr. Spence Cullen, 40.

At Hingham, Mr. J. Hartt, 49.

At Stoke Ferry, Mr. Roger Micklefield, attorney, 63.—Mr. John Flower, many years master of the Duke's Head.

At Upwell, James Lee, esq. He was an excellent landlord, letting his estates at easy rents, and though not in the habit of granting leases, it was an invariable rule with him to continue his tenants, they punctually paying their rents and managing their farms in a husbandmanlike manner; and by dividing his large property into small farms, he was the means of accommodating many of his neighbours to their considerable advantage. He was also in the habit, for the last fifty years of his life, of annually lending considerable sums of money on mortgage, and notwithstanding he was frequently accustomed to make purchases, still from his large income he was enabled to complete them without calling in his monies, which he was never known to do so long as the interest was punctually paid. Indeed, there are monies now out which he advanced fifty years ago. There are but few people in his sphere of life who have been able or willing thus to accommodate. He was always remarkable for easy access and pleasantry on business.

At Stockton, Robert Bond, esq. 58.

At Lycham, Mr. Robert Gunton, 62.

At Lynn, Mr. Wm. Case, attorney, 63.

At Catfield, Catherine, daughter of George Cubitt, esq. 11.

At Palgrave, Edward Hawes, gent.

At Diss, Mr. Thomas Felcher, 49.

At Ingeworth, Mr. Clement Ives, 68.

At Shipdam, Mr. William Lacey, 69.

SUFFOLK.

At the anniversary of the Suffolk Humane Society, the life boat was launched, and every effort to sink her was attempted, but in vain; when she was filled with water she gave additional proof of her stiffness and security. Captain Masby's experiments were repeated, for securing a communication between the shore and a stranded vessel, with the greatest success. A shot was fired, with the rope attached to it, 190 yards, the wind on the side, the shot 24lb. with 8oz. of powder; another of the same weight, in the face of the wind, 180 yards distance, 10oz. of powder.

The following well-authenticated narrative was read before the society:—

Dec. 16th, 1808.—Edward Ellis and three other men were in a small boat searching for anchors, off Lowestoft. They saw a wreck on the home sand. They immediately rowed to her and found her lying on her side, with the sea breaking over her; nine persons were on the wreck, who had lashed themselves to her side; among these were two women, and a child about seven months old, who were nearly perished with cold and wet.

The

They were all brought to the shore by the assistance of the boat in which Ellis was and another, which came to their help. But the conduct which merits peculiar attention was that of Ellis. The boat could not go close to the wreck; the persons were therefore obliged to be dragged through the water from the wreck. The child was pulled through the water quite naked. As soon as it was in the boat, though it discovered no symptoms of life, Edward Ellis stripped off his own flannel waistcoat and a great coat, and put them upon the child, and with this covering carried her to the shore. As soon as they were landed, Jas. Farrer, jun. carried the child, apparently dead, to the house of Martha Longstaff, widow, who resides on the beach of Lowestoft. Having heard that warmth and rubbing were the most effectual methods for restoring those who seemed to be drowned, Martha Longstaff immediately stripped herself and placed the child close to her own body, in a warm bed. In three quarters of an hour the child breathed, and in a short time after was restored to her friends. She is the daughter of William and Anne Stephens, of Bridlington, Yorkshire. The vessel was completely lost.

Married.] Mr. William Gillett, son of John G. esq. of Mutford Hall, to Miss Alton, of Lowestoft.

Mr. James Scoulding, of Hoo, to Miss Mary-Anne Bredfield, of Welton.

Mr. E. Adams, of Brandiston, to Miss Collins, of Bucklesham.

Died.] At Rougham Parsonage, near Bury, Miss Henrietta Parsons, daughter of Edward P. esq. 21.

At Alpheton, Mrs. Bigsby.

At Great Welnetham, Mr. William Rolinson, 71.

At Hartest, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the Rev. Thomas L. rector of Stanstead.

At Thorndon Hill, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. John E.

At Melford, Miss Bassett.

At Wissett, near Halesworth, Mrs. Aldred, 53.

At Wetingham, near Bungay, Prudence Cable, 103.

At Cowlinge, Miss Cator, 21.

At Ipswich, Mr. Benjamin Bolton, wine-merchant, partner in the firm of Toosey and Co.—Mrs. Hasell, wife of E. H. esq.—Mr. Clarke, of the Rampant Horse Inn.

At Needham, Miss Clark, niece to Mr. C. of the grammar school, 17.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Herbert.

At Bury, Mrs. Kirby.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Rochford, the Rev. John M. Sumner, of the Lawn, Southchurch, to Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. J. Wise.

At Romford, Mr. William Wood, to Miss Susan Marshall.

At Broomfield, David Pryer, esq. of London, to Mrs. Judd.

Died.] At Chichester Hall, Rawreth, Mrs. Theobald.

At Hookley, Mr. John Poole, 66.

At Moulsham, Mr. John Hawes.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Blatch.—Henry Mennish, M. D. banker, 72.

At Ballingdon, Samuel Reymes, esq. 47.

At Harwich, Mrs. Harrold, 73.

At Colchester, Hannah, second daughter of Mr. J. W. Ashwell, 17.—Mr. Thomas Stoneham, 64.—Mrs. Maria Carr, 78.

At Elmsted, Mrs. Palmer.

At Witham, Mr. John Humphries.

At Romford, Mrs. Taverner, of the Windmill Inn.—Mrs. Beaslee.—Captain Michael Colville, of the Canadian fencibles, a few days after his arrival in this country from America, for the benefit of his health.

At Ovington, the Rev. George Downing, A. M. prebendary of Ely, and rector of Ovington and Tilbury, in this county.

At East Hanningfield, William Nicholas, only son of Mr. N. Webster, 22.

At Norton Hall, Mrs. Clark.

KENT.

Married.] At Upper Deal, Mr. Brown, secretary to Rear-admiral Sir R. Strachan, to Miss Jacob, daughter of Mr. John J. master shipwright, of Deal yard.

At Rochester, Mr. George Stephens, master of the academy in Maidstone, to Miss R. Brown, of Stroud.

At Deptford, Mr. T. M. Edwards, of Peckham, to Miss F. S. Layton, youngest daughter of Benjamin L. esq. of New Cross, Surry.

At Maidstone, Mr. T. Ridout, surveyor of the customs, to Mrs. Bourke.

At Minster, Isle of Sheppy, Wm. Edwards, esq. of the survey-office, Sheerness dock-yard, to Miss Martha May, second daughter of Mr. John M.

Died.] At Ramsgate, Captain John Gouger, 83.

At Foxgrove, Beckenham, Robert Hoggart, esq. 56.

At South End, near Bromley, Mrs. Fraser, wife of Lieutenant-colonel Charles F. 42.

At Hayes Place, Mrs. Dehany, wife of P. D. esq.

At Canterbury, Mr. Charles Collins.—Mrs. Marsh.—Mr. M'Callum, a dissenting preacher.—Mrs. Piddock.—Mr. John Philpot, 64.

At Hearn Bay, Mr. Thomas Sturgess, of Canterbury.

At Smarden, Mr. William Bingham.

At Tenterden, Mr. Thomas Burrage, 76.

At Broomfield, Mary, only daughter of Mr. John Collard, 17.

At Broadstairs, Mr. William Smart.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Gardner.

At Charing, Mr. Thomas Smith, jun. 22.

At Sheerness, Mr. Carpenter, foreman of the Dock-yard.—Mr. Gover, 64.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Nockells, wife of Mr. N. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London.

At Ospringe, Mrs. Morgan.

At Dover, Mrs. Biggs, widow of Thomas B. esq. and daughter of Admiral Bazeley.

At Chatham, Miss Murton, daughter of R. M. esq. of his Majesty's dock-yard.

At Horsemenden, the Rev. Jas. Marriott, LL. D. rector of that place.

At Waldershare, the seat of the Earl of Guilford, Lord Henry Stuart, third son of the Marquis of Eute, 33.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Rye, Captain Betts, of the Lion, revenue cutter, to Miss E. Holt, second daughter of John H. gent.

At Tarring, Martin Tupper, esq. of New Burlington-street, London, to Miss Ellen Davis, of Devonshire Place.

Died.] At Warbledon, Mr. Frost, 76.

At Chiddingly Place, Mrs. Castleden, daughter of the above Mrs. F. 49.

At Rye, Miss Ann, Frederick, eldest daughter of Major F. of the 55th regt. 12.

At Ichenor, within five minutes of each other, Mrs. Stroud, aged 40, wife of Captain Stroud, and Mrs. Beale, aged 20, wife of Captain Beal. They were mother and daughter, and both their deaths were owing to a gradual decline.

At South Mundham, W. Peachey, esq.

At Durnford, near Midhurst, Miss Berwood.

At Lewes, Mr. William Wheeler, one of the coroners for the county.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Warblington, near Havant, Mr. Clemence, attorney, to Miss Clemence, daughter of Mr. C. of Emsworth.

At Bishop's Waltham, the Rev. Charles Walters, jun. to Miss Undy, daughter of Mr. John U. of Romsey.

At Portsmouth, George Booth, esq. purser of H. M. S. Caledonia, to Miss Ayscough, sister of Captain Ayscough, R. N.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. J. Moody, merchant, 82.—Miss Rogers.—Mrs. Landy.

WILTSHIRE.

At the late sessions for this county, it was reported to the court that the expenses of rebuilding and repairing the county bridges at Melksham and Compton Chamberlaine would amount to upwards of 6000l.; and an additional county rate was ordered for the purpose of defraying such expenses.

Married.] At Enford, Mr. John Cusse, of Salisbury, to Miss Stagg, of Chisenbury Farm.

At Wilton, Mr. John Adams, to Miss Ann Lampard.

Died.] At Devizes, Mrs. Sloper.

At Seend, Mr. Roger Hillier.

At Hillcott, Mrs. Hancock.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Mary Elliott, late matron of the Infirmary.

At Outmarsh Farm, Melksham, Mrs. Miles, 74.

At Chilmark, Mr. John Funnell, 83.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Thatcham, Mr. Golding, of Greenham, near Newbury, to Miss Hall, of the latter place.

At Windsor, James Church, esq. to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Wells.

At Reading, Mr. Slaughter, of Shinfield, to Miss L. Johnson.

At Hinton, Mr. Edw. Able, to Miss Sims.

Died.] At Newbury, Mrs. Bassett.

At South Moreton, Mr. Robert Turner.—Mr. John Sadgrove, 86.

At White Waltham, F. Blay, widow. She was born in 1698, and remembered the great frost in 1716, when a fair was held on the Thames. Her memory was very good till within a few days of her death.

At Bray, Mr. Vernon Wells, clerk of that parish, 67.

At Sonning, Mr. Richard Chapman, master of the free-school, 84.

At Reading, Mr. Vaughan, of the Wheat Sheaf Inn.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The flattering encouragement which the Batheaston coal and mining concern has lately experienced, will soon enable the proprietors to prosecute the works, and there is every well-founded reason to expect that their efforts will be crowned with success, and check the growing price of coal. The subscription has been considerably augmented in consequence of a new share of 25l. being declared to be equal to an original one of 50l.; and there is no doubt that this circumstance will be the means of speedily filling the subscription.

The recent improvement of the port of Bristol, by the formation of the most extensive docks in Europe, the float being two miles and a half in length, and covering 82 acres of ground, promises to be of very important advantage to the commercial interest, and eventually of great benefit to the land and house proprietors in the vicinity of the Wells. At all hours of the day ships and vessels can now pass from the dam-head to the quays of the city, and discharge their cargoes into warehouses while afloat, the mud (so offensive formerly in its appearance and smell, on which they used to ground) being no longer visible. The swamps near the works are also filled up in a judicious and uniform manner; so that in a few months that which resembled a barren waste, will be turned into useful culture, and bear the appearance of a rich lawn. Clifton already is influenced by the completion of these magnificent docks; most of the houses of the Upper and Lower Crescent, which had remained in a state of dilapidation several years, being now sold, and in the actual operation of fitting up. Indeed, from the picturesque natural scenery of the delightful hill of Clifton, combined with the salubrious effects of its waters, and the created plain

plain of ground beneath, we conceive it bids fair to be the most favoured spot in England.

Married.] At Bath, Thomas Tunstall, esq. of Preston, Durham, to Mary Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Francis Trapps, esq. of Nidd Hall, Yorkshire.

At Bristol, William Ash, esq. of Ashville, county of Limerick, to Mrs. Griffiths.—Mr. Joseph Symes, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Josiah Hill, esq.—Walter Ellis, esq. to Mrs. Emerson, of Conham.

At Taunton, Mr. John Stubbs, jun. of London, to Miss Welch, daughter of J. W. esq.

At Winterbourne, the Rev. George Shute, to Anna, daughter of E. Ball, esq. of Frenchay.

At Bishop's Hall, near Taunton, Mr. Penton, of Bristol, to Miss Townsend, daughter of the late Rev. George T.

Died.] At Bath, William Ricketts, esq. formerly of the 32d regiment.—Sandiforth Streathfield, esq. 58.—Emma, only daughter of J. Symons, esq.—Mrs. Whitmarsh, relict of Henry W. esq. of Batt's Place.—Mrs. Fairfax, wife of John F. esq. of Newton Kyme, Yorkshire.

At Bristol, aged 19, John Dawes Worgan. He was a Hebrew, Greek, and Latin scholar; had added the acquirement of the French, Italian, and other modern languages; and was a poet of no mean order. He had been for some time domestic tutor to the sons of Dr. Jenner, who discovered his brilliant talents, but whose sagacity always predicted an early grave to this specimen of premature genius. He was a sincere christian, of amiable manners, and unimpeachable morals.—Mrs. Foster, wife of the Rev. Robert F. preacher of the cathedral.—Captain Swyer, of the 17th regiment of foot, third son of the late Robert S. esq. of Shaftesbury.

At Bath Easton, Sir George Colebrooke, bart. formerly a merchant and broker in London, of the first eminence and most extensive dealings; but his commercial concerns were ruined by an avaricious speculation in alum.

At Clifton, Mrs. Harriet Isted, second daughter of the late Ambrose I. esq. of Ecton, Northamptonshire.—In his 56th year, the Rev. William Sandford, vicar of Castleréa, in the county of Roscommon, in Ireland; highly respected for his learning and piety. Mr. S. was descended from an ancient family in that county; and was himself the next brother and presumptive heir to the title and estates of the present Lord Mount Sandford.

At Wells, Joseph Oldham, of Caynham Court, esq. who some years since served the office of high sheriff for the county of Salop.

At Taunton, John Norman, esq. 82.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Stockland, W. Hody Cox, esq. to Miss Cook, of Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset.

Died.] At Holstock, Mrs. Guppy, widow of Mr. Samuel G. 102.

At Winborn Minster, Mr. Wright, 70.—Miss Sarah Hussey, 21.

At Kingston, Mr. Richard Dean, 58.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Capt. Charles Stisted, of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Colonel Burn.—Mr. Allen, solicitor of Montgomery, to Miss Lummore.

At Bideford, Mr. Webb, surgeon, to Mrs. S. Lillington of Birmingham.

At Parkham, the Rev. T. Melhuish, fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Richard Walter, rector of Parkham.

At Great Torrington, Francis Kingdon, esq. to Miss Palmer, daughter of the Rev. Dean P.

At Stonehouse, Lieut. Payne, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Trent, daughter of Governor T.

Died.] At Ottery Barracks, Lieut. Col. Stapleton, of the south Devon militia.

At Teignmouth, Mr. Philip Wootton, son of Mr. W. of Ashburton.—Mr. John Hayman, 62.

At Exeter, Mrs. Trehane.—Mr. Thomas Brown.

At Plymouth, Mr. Peter Symons, sen. one of the oldest and most respectable merchants in that town.—Mrs. Mary Lyman, wife of Major L.—Mrs. Macey.

At Torr Down House, Swimbridge, James Natt, esq.

At Underwood, Mrs. P. Birdwood, wife of Mr. B. of Plymouth.

At Langport, Mr. Robert Viney.

CORNWALL.

Married.] The Rev. W. Jones, of the Independent Chapel in St. Columb, to Miss Bassett, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Cheytan.

At Kenwyn, Mr. L. Jaques, surgeon, of London, to Miss Lydia Tuck, daughter of Mr. T. of Turro.

Died.] At Falmouth, Edward Foxcroft Glade, esq. son of Robert S. esq. of Doctor's Commons, 25.—Mr. Peter Richards, king's cooper, 71. It is remarkable of him that he was born, always resided, and died, in the same house; that he never wore boots or gloves, but always a cocked hat, and that for the last thirty years, he never once wore a great coat.

At Liskeard, Mr. James Glencross, nephew of James G. esq. banker, of Plymouth.—Mr. Nicholas Lower, one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Chacewater, Mrs. Moyle, 91.

At Penryn, Mr. John Mallett.

At Truro, Mrs. Blight, wife of Mr. John B. of the Red Lion Tavern, 59.

At Launceston, Mr. Samuel Mortimer, 81.

At Bodmin, Miss Elizabeth Treverton, 20.

At Pengilly, Mr. Matthew Trevan.

At St. Columb, Mr. Peter Hawke, 87.

At St. Mary's, Scilly, Mr. Abraham Leggatt, surgeon, 70. Through life he was a most active man, and made the practice of his profession so regular a line of duty, by dispensing the best medicines, and by paying the same strict attention to the poor as to the rich, that he was lately heard to declare, that during a practice of 46 years, he knew not a single instance in which his conscience could upbraid him with having acted otherwise than with the strictest integrity towards every individual patient alike—both during and after sickness; and to imposition he was known to be an entire stranger. Whilst he practised at Cardiff, in Glamorganshire, and since at Scilly, he was very successful; but never attributed such success to greater knowledge, or superior abilities: those he held in himself of low estimation, as he did the pretensions of many others, allowing those who knew most to know but little.

WALES.

Married.] At Llanbadarn Church, near Aberystwith, William Cobb Gilbertson, esq. Major of the Upper Tivy Local Militia, to Miss Jane Hughes, of Morva, near Aberystwith.—William Hyde, esq. Lieutenant in the 81st regiment, to Miss Mary Anne Allen.

Died.] At Tredolphin, the Rev. W. Williams, rector of Llanrhyddlod, in the county of Anglesea.

At Llysmerchion, near Denbigh, John Chambres Jones, esq. eldest surviving son of the Rev. Edward Chambres Jones.

At Brecon, John Powell, esq. solicitor, of that town, treasurer of the county of Brecon, and a partner in the Clydach Iron-works. In his practice of the law, which was very extensive, he was considered a gentleman of great integrity; possessing a capacious mind and liberal heart, he was ever foremost in promoting those objects which had a tendency to the public benefit; and amongst these the Brecon and Abergavenny canal navigation may properly be instanced, of which undertaking he may be justly styled the father, and in the planning and conducting of which he took an active and leading part. In private life his character was amiable, and as his virtues were revered by all who knew him, his death is deservedly and sincerely lamented.

At Orierton, in the county of Pembroke, in the 27th year of his age, Sir Hugh Owen, bart. M.P. for Pembroke. By his death his native country has been deprived of a steady and zealous friend to its prosperity, and will therefore deeply lament it. The friends of the ancient house of Orierton, who were acquainted with the real worth of his disposition, his intelligent mind, and his honourable principles, will very long deplore the severities which they have sustained. He is succeeded in his title and estates, by Mr. Lord, a barrister.

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At Welch Poole, Jacob Humphreys, the parish clerk: he was found dead in his bed, to which he went the over-night in perfect health. It is a singular circumstance of this family, that they have been appointed to, and discharged the duties of, parish clerk of that town for more than 200 years past, and that every one of them was named Jacob Humphreys; and that Jacob Humphreys, the son of the last deceased, who is a sergeant in the Montgomeryshire militia, has well founded hopes of succeeding his father in that office.

NORTH BRITAIN.

It is in contemplation to establish in Edinburgh, a Bible Society, in aid of that universally-approved institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was first established in London, in the year 1804, and which has since that period been productive of the most beneficial effects, in furnishing the scriptures to so many nations who were before unacquainted with them, and also in giving them general circulation in countries where they could not be purchased.

Robert Hamilton, esq. one of the commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses, accompanied by Mr. Stevenson, the engineer to the Board, have inspected the Isle of May, and the Carr Rock, with the view of erecting a beacon there. They also visited the Bell Rock, where the lighthouse is now building. This noble work, now well advanced, is twenty-five feet high; and as every difficulty has been overcome, there is no doubt that in two seasons more, it will be completely finished. It is built upon the principle of the Eddystone, but spreads more at the base, which is forty-two feet diameter, and will be one hundred and sixteen feet in height, which is twenty-three feet higher than the Eddystone.

Married.] At Edinburgh, William Mackenzie, esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Mary Mansfield, eldest daughter of James M. esq. of Midmar.—Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, of Pencarrow, in the county of Cornwall; bart. to Miss Brown, daughter of the late Patrick B. esq.

At Dunbar, Captain J. Laskey, of the 21st, or Kirkcudbright regiment of militia, to Miss Margaret Oliver.

Died.] At Dumbarton, Captain Robert Robertson,

At Inchmichael, Charles Kinnear, esq. of Kinnear.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Limerick, Chichester Fortescue, of Glyde-Farm, county Louth, esq. and lieutenant-colonel of the Louth militia, to Miss Hobson, daughter of Samuel Hobson, esq. chairman of the county of Cork.

At Garryroan, Samuel Penrose, esq. of Waterford, to Miss Sparrow, eldest daughter of Richard Sparrow, esq. of Oakland, county Tipperary.

[On Tuesday, May 9th, at his house in Merion-square, Patrick Plunket, esq. M. D. In this excellent man and distinguished physician society has sustained a loss which will be widely felt and deeply lamented—long admired for his talents, and beloved for his virtues, he has passed through life with a respect to be equalled only by the sorrow which accompanies him to the grave. His endowments as a man, a gentleman, and a scholar, were such as conjointly have fallen to the lot of few; yet the even and unassuming port with which he carried himself, and the discretion and good sense which marked every particular of his conduct, were perhaps even still more rare. As an engaging and classical companion, he was unrivalled; cheerful in his temper, kind in his dispositions, and playful in his conversation, the effusions of his fancy never failed to exhilarate and to delight; whilst even in the liveliest sallies of his wit he was incapable of offending. In his friendship he was steady and unshaken; and in all the strong points of character, in probity, in public spirit, in the general discharge of duty, he was governed by principles which could not swerve; by the powerful impulse of an honourable sentiment, and by the strong sense of a moral and religious obligation, so that in his instance were to be found most happily, and uncommonly blended, the amiable and the entertaining, with the respectable and the serious.

“Cum tristibus severè cum remissis jucunde,” was in him not the result of artificial accommodation, but the spontaneous growth of a benevolent sympathy. These are some of the features of this valuable man, which met the public eye. But it was in the retirement of domestic privacy, that all his estimable qualities were most fully unfolded; and the few who had the happiness of enjoying an intercourse with him, in those more secluded scenes, can alone sufficiently appreciate the rare assemblage of qualifications which adorned his character. Happy is it for those intimates and relatives whom he so tenderly loved, and by whom he must be so exquisitely mourned, that under privations such as these, the very circumstances which heighten regret, at the same time minister consolation. The contemplation of departed worth brings with it a softened sorrow; and from the reflection, that a beloved friend has lived and died without a stain, and is gone before to that place where uprightness shall meet its reward, and where all virtuous friends shall again be united, there springs up a melancholy pleasure, that can enable the mourner almost, whilst bending over the bier, to exclaim, in the noble triumph of a Christian over the selfishness of grief, “O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy Victory?”

Lately, at Donaghmore, county of Donegal, Miss Spence, daughter to the Rev. N. Spence.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN our last Report, we erroneously stated, that the Botanist's Repository had not been published for the two preceding months; our bookseller, not having received the usual supply, concluded this to be the case: but we are happy to find, that he was mistaken, and hasten to lay before our readers some account of the three last numbers.

No 117 contains: *Siparia sphaerica*, from a specimen which flowered at Fonthill. This is a very curious diadelphous shrub, and the more interesting, as it was from this species that Linnæus established the genus. We doubt, however, if any of those which have been since added, really belong to it.

Ceanothus laniger, native of New Holland, communicated by Mr. Lambert, from his collection at Boyton. *Justicia nitida*; from the same collection, to which it was introduced by Lord Seaforth, on his return from his government in the West Indies. Vahl remarks, that he did not observe the two sterile stamens in the bottom of the tube of the corolla, as described by Jacquin; nor is there any appearance of such in this drawing, prior to which, there was no tolerable figure of this plant extant.

Sida patens; a new species, communicated by Lord Valentia. It is a native of Abyssinia, and therefore a great curiosity, as the communication with that country from Europe is so very limited. *Protea saligna*. A valuable plate, as containing representations of both a male and female plant. No. 118 contains:

Magnolia auriculata; a species commonly known by the name of Fraser's Magnolia. As an account of this tree, with a sort of figure, was given in Walter's Flora Caroliniana, published in 1788, it is rather surprising, that no mention should be made of it in Martyn's edition of Miller's Dictionary. Two figures of this Magnolia have been lately published, the one in the Paradisus Londinensis, and the other in the Botanical Magazine; the latter drawn from the same tree as Mr. Andrews's figure, which has, however, the advantage of being taken at the time the stamens were in perfection.

Pultenaea eboradata; from the collection of Mr. Lambert. It is not improbable that this species may be sufficiently hardy to bear our winters sub dio, being a native of Van Diemen's Island. *Martynia diandra*; this species has been long ago figured by Ehret, and since by Jacquin in his Hortus Schoenbrunnensis. It was also communicated by Mr. Lambert.

Lithospermum

Lithospermum tinctorium; not of Willdenow and Vahl, but of the first edition of the *Species Plantarum*; Linnæus afterwards changed it to the genus *Anchusa*, which is shewn here to have been a mistake, though followed in every posterior edition. This is a more interesting article, as to the letter press, than usual: indeed we are happy to acknowledge, that we are much better satisfied with the manner in which this work has been conducted of late, than we formerly were; an alteration we are inclined to attribute to the frequent intercourse the author must necessarily have with the learned Mr Lambert, from whose communications a large proportion of the figures have latterly been drawn.

Protea virgata. A new species of this wonderful genus, from the collection of Mr. Knight, nurseryman, King's Road, Chelsea. In No. 119, we have:

Egiphila diffusa, and *obovata*; supposed to be two new species, introduced from the West Indies by Lord Seaforth, and presented by him to Mr. Lambert. The last of these we suspect to be the same as *Egiphila elata*, of Swartz, and the other is, perhaps, only a variety, with narrower leaves.

Cratægus Azarolæ. The azarole is considered as an eatable fruit in Italy and the South of France. Scopoli says that it is a true *Pyrus*, having five cells just as in the common pear. No dissection of the germen is given, but two styles are rather obscurely seen in the figure; from which it would appear that the fruit of the tree here represented is only two-celled. The number of styles, however, in these genera, is so very uncertain, that Dr. Smith has found it necessary to disregard it altogether, and has reduced the four genera of *Sorbus*, *Cratægus*, *Mespilus*, and *Pyrus*, to two, dividing them according as the fruit is a pomeum or a drupa, arranging all the former under *Pyrus*, the latter under *Mespilus*. John Bauhin describes the fruit of the Azarole, as containing three nuclei.

Mesembrianthemum acinaciforme. Bears the largest flowers of any in the genus, but unfortunately is very shy of producing them.

Salix violacea. From the account here given, this must be a very useful willow, putting forth, as is here asserted, shoots ten or twelve feet long in one season, and superior in tenacity to the common osier.

Protea mellifera; a variety, with large white flowers.

In the Botanical Magazine for last month, we have, *Fritillaria Imperialis* β . The yellow Crown-imperial. The common one had been before figured, but, contrary to the rule observed in the other figures, of a diminished size.

Fritillaria racemosa (α). From inspecting the herbarium of Pallas, now in the possession of Mr. Lambert, Mr. Gawler has discovered the place of nativity of this species, to be Mount Caucasus, the Crimea, and the banks of the Wolga.

Hæmanthus toxicarius. The bulb of this plant is said to furnish the poison with which the natives of the South of Africa imbue their arrows; and the leaves are said to prove fatal to cattle, who, nevertheless, eat them greedily. Mr. Gawler remarks, that, from the spathe having only two valves, it does not appear properly to belong to *Hæmanthus*; but, not having seen the fruit, he does not venture to decide as to its real genus. The bulb is in many collections, but has, in this country, been very rarely seen to flower. It came from the collection of the Bishop of Durham, at Mungewell, in Oxfordshire.

Hibbertia grossulariæfolia; a native of New Holland. This genus has been dedicated to George Hibbert, Esq. in commemoration of his zeal in cultivating scarce plants; many have been introduced by him into this country, especially from the Cape of Good Hope, to which part of the world he sent a collector, on purpose to supply his garden with the choicest products of a region where Flora reigns in all her glory.

Primula intermedia; native of Siberia, very like to, and perhaps no more than a variety of, *Primula farinosa*, which empurples many meadows in the northern counties of England.

Mesembrianthemum dentatum. Although not uncommon in our gardens, this must be deemed a rarity, since Mr. Haworth, a great cultivator of this genus, has not seen it in flower before for 21 years.

Aquilegia hybrida; a production, as Dr. Sims supposes, of *Aq. canadensis*, impregnated with the pollen of *Aq. vulgaris*. Such mixtures are imagined sometimes to give origin to permanent species. This is, however, at least doubtful; and we think the fact of its being capable of being reproduced from seed should have been ascertained, before it was dignified with the rank of a distinct species. In point of beauty, however, it may be considered as a valuable acquisition to the flower-garden. It came from the collection of Messrs. Whitley and Blame, nurserymen, Old Brompton.

The English Botany for the last month, except Lichens and Confervas, contains only three species of *Carex*, viz. *pulla*, *tomentosa*, and *rigida*; the first and last from the Scottish mountains; the second, first discovered to be a British plant, by Mr. Robert Deasdale, who found it flowering in June, in meadows near Merstone Measy, in Wiltshire. The *Carex tomentosa*, of Lightfoot and Hudson, is shewn by the learned Bishop of Carlisle, to be *C. filiformis* of Linnæus.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.—Those of Manchester have, within the last few weeks, experienced a sort of renovation, owing to the immense number of American ships lying in the port of Liverpool, the owners of which are eager to freight them, as quickly as possible, with the most merchantables of British commodities.—On the same account, the trade of the potteries is become tolerably brisk, and several of the manufacturers have got rid of a great part of their dead stock. Birmingham is rather behind the two staples just mentioned; but the hopes of the manufacturers are supported by the probability of their being enabled to introduce the numerous and varied productions of their industry into Holland, Germany, &c. This they expect will be the result of the grand expedition.—Sheffield may be said to be in the same state with Birmingham, as far as regards foreign trade, but the demand on the part of the London dealers, &c. continues pretty steady.

EAST INDIES and CHINA.—The following is an account of the cargoes of the East India fleet, whose arrival we had the pleasure to announce in our last Report.—*Bengal Goods.* Muslins, viz. Abroaks 270, Alliballies 255, ditto stitched 40, Budduncas 40, Doreas 50, Mulmuls 763, ditto stitched 124, Muslin Handkerchiefs 130, Neckcloths 140, Nainsooks 140, ditto stitched 55, Raings 70, Seerbands 260, Seerbetties 185, Sircarralies 65, Seerhaudeannas 365, Sublomes 210, Tanjeehs 845, ditto stitched 64, Terrindanes 410, ditto stitched 88 pieces.—*Calicoes*, viz. Baftoes 13, Gurrahs 4480 pieces.—*Madras Goods.* Calicoes, viz. Dotties white 600, Longcloth ordinary 5,650, ditto middling 600, Sallampores ordinary 600, ditto middling 2460 pieces.—*Prohibited* Brawls 1000, Byrampauts blue 398, Bejutapauts 1560, ditto red 1680, Chelloes blue 6298, Guinea stuffs 3400, Niccanes large 7537, ditto small 640, ditto coarse 1600, ditto large red 360, ditto small red 228, Negapauts 2343, Tapseils large 720 pieces.—*Company's Drugs.* Sunn 7027, Saltpetre 66,354, Sugar 5339, Alkali 4351, Rice 4079 cwt.—*Raw Silk* 61,650, Indigo 248,550, Pepper 37,612, Opium 4007, Cotton 752,156 lbs. Hemp 463 cwt. Cinnamon 2012 bales.—*Privilege.* Indigo 4584, Sago 178 chests, Cotton 970, Piece Goods 22 bales, Safflower 83 bags, Castor Oil and Ginger 176 jars, Lac Lake 1 chest, Lac Colour 78, Gum Copal 7, and Shellack 26 chests; besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.—The prices of Tea are pretty steady, and the article goes off tolerably well, as appears from the Company's sale of the 11th inst. when 58 chests of Twankay sold at from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 4½d.; 59 chests of Hyson, from 4s. 2½d. to 4s. 10d. and 220 chests of Congou, from 2s. 9½d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.—Coffee is tolerably plenty, at the East India sales; but the moderate prices required for the West India Coffee rather tend to lessen the demand for the former article, notwithstanding its general superiority. East India Coffee sells at from 100s. 6d. to 119s. per cwt.; provided the quality be good. Some, in private trade, was sold, on the 11th, at from 72s. to 87s. The prices of East India Sugar vary from 3s. 1d. to 4s. 4d. and of Cotton from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. Of the Spices, disposed of at the late sales, Mace fetched 31s. 6d.; Nutmegs, from 17s. to 19s.; Cloves, 6s.; Pepper Jalambee, 10d.; and Billapota Pepper, 10½d. per lb.—The *Market Prices* of East India Sugar are from 3l. 1s. to 4l. 4s. At the sale, on the 11th, five chests of Sugar sold at 36s. 6d. and 130 baskets at prices from 40s. to 40s. 6d. per cwt. The market prices of other East India commodities are as follow:—Hemp from 85l. 10s. to 98l. per ton: Silk Chinese from 36s. to 40s.; Bengal Silk, from 20s. 6d. to 30s.; Rice, from 18s. to 1l. 9s. per cwt.; Blue and Purple Indigo, from 7s. 8d. to 10s. 6d.; Copper and Purple ditto, from 4s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.; and Copper ditto, from 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. At the late sales, 10 bales, 1 bag, and 2 chests of aloes, sold at from 45s. to 72s.; 65 chests Anniseed, from 7l. 15s. to 8l. 2s.; two chests Camphor, at 30l. 5s. six chests Cassia Buds, 107s. to 108s. per cwt.; two boxes vermillion, 2s. 9d. per lb. nine Elephants' Teeth, at 15l. 15s.; 55 pieces Ebony Wood, at 33s. per cwt.; and 17 casks Arrack (for exportation,) from 9s. 11d. to 12s. 7d. per gallon.

WEST INDIES.—The Raw Sugar market is very brisk, and about 6000 hogsheads, being a ninth part of the last arrival, have been sold within a week. Considerable business has been done in Coffee, at 2s. to 4s. per cwt. advance on late prices. The Cotton market is not so brisk as we could wish, but prices are rather higher than they have been for some time past, in consequence of a speculation having taken place in Liverpool, where, about a week prior to the writing of this report, 14,000 bags were disposed of, the demand increasing, but no such high prices required by the sellers there, as by those at London, consequently we have not had much buying.—Of Rum, considerable sales are made at improved prices, owing to the threat of an advance.—Jamaica Logwood rather dull.

NORTH AMERICA.—The Bill to amend, and continue in force, the Act to interdict the Commercial intercourse between the United States, Great Britain, and France, was read a third time on the 23d of June, and passed. Our merchants seem resolved upon profiting by the interval between the present period, and that when the above Act shall be put in force; and at Liverpool, in particular, every exertion is used in loading the numerous Americans, in that port, with manufactured goods. With respect to North American merchandise, it may be observed, that Ashes are in demand; Tobacco eagerly sought after, but the holders become more tenacious; Cotton more dull of sale than other American goods; and Flax Seed pretty fair, fetching from 4l. 5s. to 4l. 16s. per quarter. The latter article is most bought up by the Irish growers.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Cotton market is much in the same state with the West Indian. Pernambuccos fetch from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.; Marauhams, from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. Some days ago, Mr. R. Taylor sold, by public auction, 5358 Buenos Ayres and Brazil Hides, at 2½d. and 4½d. and 42 ditto at 6½d per lb. Good demand for Buenos Ayres Tallow, which sells from 4l. 12s. to 4l. 14s. per cwt.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—Wines high, but a tolerably good stock on hand, as well of Port as of Sherry. The holders are shy of parting with what some months hence may fetch prices infinitely beyond the expectations of the most acute dealers. There have been some arrivals from Oporto, within the last month; but it is said, that the vessels brought home little better than green wines.

LEVANT, &c.—The Mocha Coffee, in point of sale, cannot cope with the West Indian, very little of the article at market, and large quantities of Java Coffee palmed upon the public, by retail dealers, in lieu of it. This imposture may readily be detected, by the following observation, namely, that the Java berry is invariably long and flat; the Mocha berry, on the contrary, round and small, and usually garbled or broken.—About 686 bags of Cotton have been imported into London within the last week. This article brings from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Some few hundreds have been bought up for exportation at the latter price. It may not be improper to state, in this place, that the principal part of every species of cotton, bought up for exportation, is designed to be freighted on ships not British built, which pays a duty of 3d. per lb.; but if bonded, is exported without paying any duty. Italian Raw Silk is scarce, and prices high. Bologna Argol sells from 6l. 6s. to 7l. per cwt. Leghorn, from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 10s.

BALTIC.—Very little of Baltic produce in the market, and prices looking up. In consequence of the embargo, the convoy for the Baltic, and other vessels bound to the northward, did not sail from Harwich till Saturday the 29th ultimo. Their return is eagerly looked for.

AFRICA.—The accounts from this quarter of the globe are by no means unpromising. Messrs. Anderson's plantations are said to be in a thriving state; and the Cotton and Coffee, of which a small quantity has been imported, are well spoken of by the brokers. They compare the Coffee to that of Java and the isles of France and Bourbon. The Cotton is pretty nearly on a par with the Cotton of Jamaica. We trust this dawning trade will ere long assume a more important aspect, and we look for some good commodities from Sierra Leone, as well as other settlements up the river.—Camwood brings from 37l. to 40l. per ton. No late importations of this article.—Ivory, pretty steady as to price, but not abundant. There have been some late importations of this article from the Cape of Good Hope.—Gum Senegal sells from 4l. 5s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt. Wax is scarce, yet its prices seldom exceed 11l. per cwt. the American Wax running as high as fifteen guineas.

Mr. Fawkner, Secretary of the Board of Trade, addressed a letter, on the 29th ultimo, in his official character, to the Commissioners of the Customs, in which he states, that, it having come to the knowledge of their Lordships, that serious abuses have been practised with respect to licences granted to neutral vessels, it is ordered, that all ships, which may henceforward enter the ports of the kingdom, under the sanction of licences, shall, before such ships be permitted to unload their cargoes, have the licences forwarded to the Treasury, for the purpose of being strictly examined.

Several Imperial decrees, relative to commerce, have been issued at Paris; they are mere echoes of former decrees, prohibiting the admission of colonial produce into France, through the medium of Holland and Spain, &c. &c.

A Jamaica fleet, consisting of about 100 sail, has entered our ports, within the last month. The cargoes of these vessels do not come to an indifferent market, as will be seen from our observations under the head of West Indies.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-Office, Water Works, &c. &c. 21st of August, 1809.—London Dock Stock, 120l. per cent. West India ditto, 180l. ditto. East India ditto, 130l. ditto. Commercial ditto, 175l. ditto. East Country ditto, 90l. per share. Grand Junction Canal Shares, 187l. ditto. Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. ditto. Grand Union ditto, 20l. per share premium. Thames and Medway ditto, 19l. ditto. Kennet and Avon ditto, 38l. per share. Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 120l. ditto. Albion ditto, 58l. ditto. Imperial Fire Assurance, 60l. ditto. Kent ditto, 48l. ditto. Rock Life Assurance, 4s. to 5s. per share premium. Commercial Road Stock, 120l. per cent. London Institution, 84l. per share. South London Water Works, 135l. ditto. East London ditto, 190l. ditto. West Middlesex ditto, 12l. per share premium. Kent Water Works, 25l.—At the Office of Messrs. Lewis, Wolfe, and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in August, 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London.—The Monmouthshire Canal, 182l. to 816l. per share, ex dividend of 3l. per share for the last half year. Grand Junction, 186l. to 188l. Ellesmere, 73l. Wilts and Berks, 30l. Basingstoke, 20l. Kennet and Avon, 26l. to 44l. County Fire Office, 10l. premium. Provident Institution, 1l. 1s. ditto. Globe Assurance, 119l. 10s. per share. West India Dock, 120l. per cent. London Dock, 120l. Atlas Assurance, 4l. 15s. for 5l. paid. Rock Assurance, 5s. premium.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE Wheat crops, as we have already stated, are, in many places, found, on being reaped, to be thin on the ground, and, of course, on the whole, deficient in the quantity of produce. The bad showery weather has likewise been injurious to them, in the more low situations, where they are in many instances much affected with the mildew.

The Barley and Oat crops are in general tolerably good, especially the former, much of which has been already secured in the more southern parts of the Island, in a pretty good condition.

The Turnip, Cabbage, and other crops of a similar kind, are, in most districts, very promising.

The Beans, in some cases, are very full and good; but, in others, this is very far from being the case. And the Peas, from the too continued wetness of the season, are, in most places, affected with the mildew, and, consequently, not likely to be productive.

The Potatoes are, we believe, every where extremely promising.

Harvest work has been very greatly retarded, in most parts, by the continued wet, unfavourable state of the weather; in many instances hardly half the usual quantity of labour having been performed.

The after Grass crops, and the second crops of Clover, are in general pretty full, but the weather has hitherto, in a great measure, prevented their being cut.

The Hop crops are likewise said to be much in want of fine sunny weather, to bring them to the proper state of maturity.

From the great flush of Grass, produced by the continued moist weather, Live Stock, of most sorts, has gone on well, having mostly had a full bite.

The Grain market continues somewhat on the advance.

The average price of Wheat per quarter, throughout England and Wales, is 94s. 3d.; Barley, 46s.; Oats, 32s. 1d.

In Smithfield Market the prices were:—Beef, from 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; Veal, from 5s. to 6s. 6d.; and Pork, from 5s. to 6s. 6d.

In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 6l. to 6l. 6s. per load; Clover, from 7l. to 7l. 7s.; and Straw, from 1l. 16s. to 2l. 8s.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JULY.

Fruiting Month.

Now swarms the village o'er the jovial mead.

IN the beginning of the month, the weather was cloudy, and unseasonably cold. On the 4th, the wind changed from south-west to north-west, and we had a strong gale. There was more or less rain almost every day till the 7th, when the wind varied round to the east. From about the 9th, to the 28th, the wind continued, with little intermission, betwixt north-east and north-west. On the 17th there was a heavy gale. The 23d was a hot day; and on the 25th there was some thunder, but it was distant. In the following day, the 26th, we had much rain. From the 28th, to the end of the month, the wind was chiefly in the south-west quarter.

July 3. The rye and oat crops are beginning to turn yellow. The hay-harvest is now commenced in all parts of this county; and the crops are, upon the whole, heavy and good.

July 8. Mackarel are still caught; but by no means in such quantities as towards the end of June.

Great numbers of voracious fishes have followed the mackarel; some of the smaller of these have been brought to shore by the fishermens' nets. I remarked amongst others, the common, and aculeated dog fish (*Squalus catulus*, and *Squalus acanthias* of Linnæus), a young port-beagle shark, and a long-tailed shark (*Squalus cornubicus* and *Squalus vulpes*.)

July 10. The satin moths (*bombyx salicinus* of Haworth), are beginning to issue from their chrysalids, and to fly in the evening about the willow trees. Their beautifully white colour renders them very conspicuous and pleasing objects. I took several of them home, and the females deposited their eggs in my boxes. These eggs are each about the size of a very small pin's head: this female deposits them in a little heap, covering them over with a satiny substance, which tends to conceal them from the sight of the insect-woruous birds; as it nearly resembles in colour, the under sides of the leaves of the willow, where they are usually to be found. The larvæ is sued from the eggs in my room on the 30th, about nineteen days having been occupied in their hatching.

July 14th. This was a very fine day. The trees which were injured by the blighting winds in the beginning of June, have nearly recovered their verdure; of the limes and oaks, the leaves are more expanded than those of the elm and hawthorn. The shrivelled leaves are falling

falling off. With respect to the trees and shrubs, this is literally a second spring; and it proves most satisfactorily, that notwithstanding the fears of many persons respecting the great swarms of cock-chafers, which in some seasons threaten destruction to the verdure of our trees and hedges, these insects are in no other way really injurious, than by their grubs, which infest the corn-fields and meadows.

The song-birds are now for the most part silent. I have not for several days past heard the cuckoo; I presume therefore that it has commenced its migration.

The bull-rush or reed mace (*typha latifolia*), purple-flowered money wort (*anagallis tenella*), great bindweed (*convolvulus sepium*), sea bindweed (*convolvulus soldanella*), buckwheat (*polygonum fagopyrum*), and yellow stonecrop (*sedum reflexum*), are in flower.

Flying ants, of the species which I take to be *formica ligniperda* of Latreille, appear.

July 16th. Young partridges are seen.

July 20th. Peas are cut.

Mushrooms begin to abound in the pastures.

July 28th. I this evening saw, flying about, several individuals of the brown-tail moth (*bombyx phæorrbæus* of Haworth), the caterpillars of which, in the year 1782, caused so much alarm in the neighbourhood of London, that the poor people were employed to cut off and collect their webs, at the rate of a shilling per bushel; and at the first onset, no fewer than 80 bushels were collected in one day, in the parish of Clapham. These were burnt under the inspection of the church-wardens. The ferment caused by this alarm, was not allayed till Mr. Curtis published his excellent "History of the Brown-tail Moth," which proved, very satisfactorily, that no other injury would be experienced than the trees losing, for a time, their verdure.

Hampshire.

Erratum, in the last month's Report, for "whizzing" read "whirring."

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July, to the 24th of August, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.)

Barometer.

Highest, 29.64. several days.

Lowest, 29.05. Aug. 6. Wind W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 39 hundredths of an inch. { On the 6th inst. the mercury was as low as 29.05, and on the next day it had risen to 29.44.

Thermometer.

Highest, 78°. Wind S. E.

Lowest, 52°. several days.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°. { On the 5th the thermometer was not higher than 58°. but on the 6th it was 68°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month, is equal to 8.5 inches in depth.

We have had another cold and very wet month: rarely does it happen that so much rain falls in August, as we have at this time to record: on twenty days out of the thirty-one, there has been rain, and on many of these it continued for several hours without intermission. The low degree of temperature, is equally remarkable; once, as is seen above, the thermometer has been as high as 78°, and on one other day, it has been as high as 76°, and excepting these instances, the thermometer has never stood at summer heat. Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, there have been several thunder storms; some of which, in different parts of the country, have been attended with very fatal effects.

The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly points of the heavens, nor can we expect any settled dry weather, till the wind settle in some other quarter.

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1809.

Several remarkable celestial phenomena will occur this month. The new planet Herschel, or Georgium Sidus, will scarcely be seen at all, as he sets so soon after the sun. On the evening of the 1st he will be in the horizon of London, at 31 minutes past eight; on the 11th, at 57 minutes past seven; on the 21st, at 23 minutes past seven; and on the 30th, at 13 minutes past six. In the course of the present month, he will advance through 29 minutes of a degree by a direct motion. Saturn may be seen in the evenings towards the S.W. for about two hours after sun-set. On the afternoon of the 30th, he will enter the sign Sagittarius, being at that time only half a degree distant from the bright star in the Scorpion named ϵ , of the second magnitude. Jupiter being in the opposite part of the heavens to that in which Saturn and the Georgium Sidus are, will, consequently, be up almost the whole night. Late in the evenings he will make a conspicuous figure in the eastern regions of the sky, and will be an interesting object for the telescope. His motion is retrograde with continued acceleration;

leration; and at the close of the month he will be within thirteen days of his opposition to the sun. There will be ten visible immersions and two visible emersions of his satellites. The immersions of the first satellite happen in the following order: on the night of the 2d, at 32 minutes 13 seconds past eleven; on the morning of the 10th, at 26 minutes 15 seconds past one; on the morning of the 17th, at 20 minutes 25 seconds past three; on the night of the 18th, at 43 minutes 56 seconds past nine; and on the night of the 25th, at 43 minutes 15 seconds past eleven. The immersions of the second satellite happen on the evening of the 13th, at 42 minutes 42 seconds past eight; on the night of the 20th, at 20 minutes 4 seconds past eleven; and on the morning of the 28th, at 57 minutes 24 seconds past one. The immersions and emersions of the third satellite take place in the following order: the first is an emersion at 24 minutes 54 seconds past ten of the night of the first; the second will be an immersion on the morning of the 9th, at 56 minutes 48 seconds before one: its subsequent emersion will also be visible on the same morning at 25 minutes 2 seconds past two. The last will be an immersion on the morning of the 16th, at 4 minutes 18 seconds past four. Mars, throughout the month, will be above our horizon only about two hours after sun-set. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the two planets Mars and Saturn may be seen very nearly in conjunction on the evening of the 10th, Saturn being $3^{\circ} 18'$ to the north, and Mars about one-third of a degree to the west. The beautiful planet Venus will be up in the mornings for several hours before sun-rise; and will make a very splendid appearance in the north-east and east. On the forenoon of the 29th she will pass close by that very remarkable star in the constellation of the Lion, of the first magnitude named the Lion's-heart, and by Bayer marked α . The nearest approach of the planet to this star will not be visible in Britain, but may be seen in America. These two celestial bodies will be apparently near enough on the morning of the 29th to merit the attention of the curious in Great Britain and Europe. At the time of their conjunction, they will be only one-thirtieth of a degree distant from each other, the planet being to the south. Mercury will not be seen at all by us this month, as he sets so soon after the sun; but in the Torrid Zone he will be visible in the evenings for the last fortnight. On the evening of the 28th will take place an occultation of two fixed stars by the moon, both of the fourth magnitude, named 13 and 23 of the Bull. The immersion of 13 will be at the bright edge of the moon at $32\frac{1}{2}$ minutes past eight; and the immersion of 23 nineteen minutes and a quarter afterwards. The emersion of 13 will be at $8\frac{1}{2}$ minutes past nine; and the emersion of 23 at $47\frac{1}{2}$ minutes past nine. The former star will be $11\frac{1}{4}$, and the latter only $2\frac{1}{4}$ minutes of a degree to the north of the moon's centre. New moon will be on the evening of the 9th, at 58 minutes past seven; and full moon on the evening of the 23d, at 38 minutes past six.

To the EDITOR from Mr. LOFFT.

The appearance of the Herschelian planet about 6° west of the Δ last night about half-past eight, was very interesting. It was perfectly distinct with my night-glass and two other telescopes, an achromatic of Dollond's, and a refractor, both with small powers. It is astonishing that with the Δ , within the field of the glass, so remote an object at the distance of near 2000 millions of miles, and subtending consequently, (as I compute, taking its diameter as $3\frac{1}{2}$ of the Earth,) an angle of only about $3''$, should be so distinct. It much resembled the Nucleus of the comet of 1807; only far less brilliant. H_1 I saw this evening about 20 minutes past eight, $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west of the Δ . With regard to the Herschel, surely it has some degree of inherent light, or a very great reflective power. But it has no coloured light; at least, last night it appeared of a very pure white. Its brightness and that of H_2 appear much greater than could be expected, considering their distance. May not the very quick rotation of H_1 and even of H_2 be the means of exciting electric light in an increased degree in their atmospheres.

I am not convinced that the \odot , \oplus , H_1 , and Herschel, all acting on the same side on our atmosphere, may not have had some share in producing the excessive rains and winds for more than a week past. The vast distance of two of these bodies, reduces their effect, singly considered, to very little; but, *vis unita fortior*, and small powers well combined and accumulated, in co-operation with greater, are to be regarded. No solar spots were seen this day; and, though repeatedly looking for them, I have scarcely seen any for these two years.

August 18, 1809.

Your's &c.

CAPEL LOFFT.

ERRATUM. In the Astronomical Anticipations for August, line 30, for, $10^{\circ} 36'$, read $1^{\circ} 36'$

ERRATA. In the Memoir of Isaac Ambrose Eccles, esq. in our last Magazine, page 658, for, London, where he contrived to reside, read, London, where he continued to reside—and in page 639, second column, for, family who seems, read, family who seem.—It is supposed that the professor under whom Mr. Eccles studied Italian, at Florence, or Siena, was Giuseppe Torelli, who translated into Italian, Gray's Elegy in a Country Church Yard. This translation appears in a very rare little work by the eccentric Sherlock, entitled, *Cosiglio ad un Giovane Poeta*.